# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1853. [NO. 1867.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. ☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.


FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## THE INAUGURATION.

The great national quadrennial ceremony of yesterday, as we have more than once intimated, has attracted to the metropolis a greater number of persons from places more or less remote than on any previous occasion of the kind, or indeed any other occasion whatever. Possibly the census of our District cities has been increased within a week by upwards of twenty thousand, so that all our hotels, boarding houses, and places of public entertainment, not to mention the great extension of private hospitalities, have been crowded as never before. Every contrivance that ingenuity and a spirit of accommodation could devise has been put into requisition, in many establishments, to enable the vast and sudden influx of strangers all the comfort possible. Though many persons residing within moderate distances from the city returned home after the conclusion of the ceremonies, by railroad and private vehicles, still the streets of public entertainment are fully occupied.

At an early hour yesterday morning drums and music resounded in various parts of the city, as it were to arouse and prepare the people for the pageant of the day. The country adjacent poured in upon us from every point of the compass, carriage, horse, and foot, until at length there must have been for a time approximating sixty or eighty thousand persons within our limits. During the forenoon, Pennsylvania avenue was well, patiently expectant spectators standing at favorable positions on the sidewalks, or thronging the windows commanding the line of procession.

The weather was not pleasant; a raw northeast wind, wafting a pretty continuous, though fast melting snow, made its effects felt on young blood when not kept in motion; and it was not forbidding enough to prevent any one invalids from giving themselves to the scene in the open air.

As per programme, the numerous military companies of our own and other places met on the parade ground in front of the City Hall, where they organized under the command of Col. Wm. Hickey, commanding the volunteer regiment of the District of Columbia. The other constituent parts of the procession took position upon the same ground. They then, about noon, marched thence, down Louisiana to Pennsylvania avenue, to escort the President Elect from his lodgings (Willard's Hotel) to the Capitol.

Arrived at the Hotel, the procession was joined by an open barouche, containing the President and President Elect, the Hons Jesse D. Bright and Hannibal Hamlin, of the Committee of Arrangements; the barouche being surrounded by the Marshal of the District of Columbia and his Aids.

The military array was on a scale grander than any that has preceded it in Washington.

First in the procession marched a company of United States Flying Artillery, from Fort McHenry, with four pieces of brass cannon; they were succeeded by 22 volunteer companies.

Then followed the President's barouche, (in which the President Elect sat uncovered, and frequently rising to the greeting of the people,) attended by the Marshal of the District and his aids, next ten fire companies, clubs, &c.

By prior arrangement, in order to accommodate the people as much as possible in their view of the ceremony of the inauguration, the large gates of the Capitol yard were closed to carriages. The President's party and the Diplomatic Corps were admitted by the north side gate, and a covered way to the north door of the Capitol. The remaining (pedestrian) portion of the procession, with the people at large, entered by the northern side gate. The advantage of this new arrangement, in freeing the vast assemblage within the yard from the danger and discomfort of the driving and turning of great numbers of carriages, and the prancing and pushing of horses, was quite palpable.

The President, President Elect, and the Committee of Arrangements, Marshals, &c. having arrived in the Senate chamber, after the usual formalities there, they proceeded thence to the platform erected for the occasion over the steps leading up to the eastern portico. The President Elect then stood forward, and, holding up his right hand, took the oath of office, which was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States.

The new President then delivered his Inaugural Address, without the use of notes or written paper, but with much energy and considerable oratorical action, and with a strong, clear, voice, that made itself heard over nearly all that large area, which to his eye was a floor of from ten to fifteen thousand upraised and eager countenances. The address was commenced at half-past one o'clock, just an hour from leaving Willard's, and concluded at a little past two o'clock. Some parts of it were loudly cheered.

The intelligence of the conclusion of the Address was announced by the brazen mouths of the artillery, when President Pierce, having returned to the Senate, where he remained a very few minutes, took up his way to the Presidential Mansion, escorted by the military, and accompanied by Ex-President Fillmore, the Marshal and his aids, &c.

The President then received the congratulations of the people in the circular room, as they passed rapidly through its diameter, from the north to the south front of the mansion.

Ex-President Fillmore left the President at the White House, having taken the suite of rooms located by Mr. Pierce at Willard's Hotel. On arriving at the front door of the hotel Mr. Fillmore was hailed by the hearty cheers of numbers of his fellow-citizens standing around.


## OBSERVER.

### FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1853.


ANOTHER GREAT OPERATION!—We learn from the Newbern News, that Messrs. Smith and Colby, the New York firm which took so large a portion of our Rail Road Subscription, have pounced down upon Beaufort, N. C., and bought 720 acres of land on that magnificent harbor, with a view to the location of the Eastern terminus of a Rail Road from this place, to connect with the Road to the Coal Region!

The News of Saturday last says, that "the agent of that firm returned to Newbern on his way to New York, on Thursday evening last, and that the object of his visit to Beaufort was to select a proper point for the terminus of a Railroad from Fayetteville, to run in nearly a direct line from that town to Beaufort Harbour. We learn further, that the examination of the harbour, &c., was very satisfactory, and that the agent, acting under full authority from the Company, selected the point to the westward of Beaufort, and above Shepard's point, known as White Hall, owned for some time past by Gen. Henry Cutler, Proprietor of the Washington Hotel in Newbern. General Cutler's place, we understand, consisted of about 1200 acres of land with some improvements. We learn further, that the agent has contracted with Gen. Cutler for the purchase of six-tenths of this place, designing it as the Eastern terminus of the Railroad in question. The place was purchased some time since, by Gen. Cutler at a mere nominal price to what its value will be, should this enterprise be carried into effect; and he has now sold the six-tenths of it, reserving upon that very important advantages, at a great advance on the original cost. The contract is completed, writings drawn, &c.

"In short, there is now little reason to doubt, that it is the intention of the Company in question to avail itself of the very loose and indefinite powers conferred by our Legislature at its last session upon the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company, to build a Railroad, commencing almost anywhere, and terminating at a similar point, and subscribe so largely to the Stock as to secure the construction of the road. As Fayetteville is to be connected by a Railroad with the Coal Fields to the North and West of that Town, the main object of the Company, (who are largely interested, we understand, in those Coal fields) is to furnish a direct and certain means of putting their Coal into the best harbor in the State. What an opportunity will this offer not only for getting the North Carolina Coal to the best distant markets, but of supplying the steam vessels with that necessary article on their routes, North and South, to New York, Charleston, New Orleans, &c. It cannot be denied, that although it is a bold enterprise, and one of immense magnitude, it is yet a promising one."

(The rather querulous tone of the News, as to our rail road charter, is owing to the fact that a direct line from this place to Beaufort will leave Newbern some 25 miles to the left.)

This is truly a magnificent enterprise, not on account of the probable cost, for that will be comparatively small, for a rail road of 125 miles over a level country; but for the results to which it will lead. Let any one look at the Map and see, that from Beaufort, by Fayetteville, through the whole extent of Western North Carolina, through Tennessee, to Memphis, and thence to San Francisco, on the Pacific, *is a direct line*, and *the shortest route that can be found to the Pacific from any State north of North Carolina!*

It is within 36 hours of New York.

A rail road from Beaufort to Deep River, followed as it undoubtedly and speedily will be, by a continuation west, and by the Pacific road, (which only wanted a few votes to carry it through Congress at the late session, and whose speedy construction is a fixed fact,)—what a magnificent prospect does it all open to North Carolina! Let us rejoice, as we do most heartily, that the day is dawning upon her. It is true that she is to be indebted to the capitalists of other States for most of the work; but in that she is not unlike all other parts of the country. The finger of New York enterprise is felt from one end of the continent to the other; and why not in North Carolina?

It is some satisfaction to us in Fayetteville to know that the game was started here, though bagged by others. To Major DUNCAN G. MACRAE is the credit due of originating the scheme of a rail road to the Coal Region, of preparing the Charter and procuring its passage by the Legislature, and of struggling manfully to get the stock taken. We hope the result will prove that he has accomplished a great good in his day and generation, for the community for whose benefit his labors were exerted.

CONTINUATION OF THE F. & W. PLANK ROAD.—We understand that a notice will appear in our next of the opening of books for subscriptions to continue the F. & W. Plank Road from Salem to the Virginia line, via Bethania and Mount Airy. At the Virginia line the Road will connect with the Turnpike in that State, now nearly completed. We further learn that it is determined by the people of the up country that the work shall at once go ahead to Mount Airy.

THE DANVILLE RAIL ROAD PROJECT.—We are glad to see that every paper in the State, except the Milton Chronicle, (printed on the very border of Virginia,) opposes the scheme of tapping the Central Rail Road for the benefit of Virginia. Even the Greensborough and Salem papers, which places might be supposed to be interested in the scheme, are out against it. Their State pride revolts at it, and their sense of justice to the State and to the individuals who have embarked three millions of dollars in the Central Road, is too strong to allow the revival of a work to prevent the necessity for which was one of the main objects of that investment. We should regard it as a breach of faith, implied at least, now to allow the construction of a Virginia work which might have so injurious a bearing on a North Carolina enterprise of such magnitude and importance as the Central Road.

CONGRESS.—The National Intelligencer contains a full List of the Acts passed at the late session. They number 63 Public and 90 Private Acts, with 19 Joint Resolutions. We have carefully read over the titles of all these acts, and find only one or two in which our readers could feel any interest apart from the general interest in the appropriation bills which keep the government wheels in motion. Besides these, the only things worth mentioning are, the act to continue the pensions to certain widows and orphans whose pensions under former laws had ceased; and the act to change the value of the smaller silver coins, with a view to put a stop to their exportation.

All the appropriation bills were passed.

The salaries of the Vice President and members of the Cabinet were increased from $6000 to $8000 per annum. A very proper increase, for they have not been able to live respectably upon their salaries, in the expensive society of Washington.

Both Houses remained in session till within a few moments of 12 o'clock M. on Friday the 4th of March.

The Intelligencer says, "The anxiety throughout the country to learn what has been saved and what lost of the multitudinous matters of great public or individual moment, during the hours of strife and confusion which, above all precedent, marked the last days and nights of the session, will cause this day's paper to be impatiently looked for, and eagerly perused. And great, we fear, will be the disappointment of many. It is nevertheless a consolation, that, while many things of importance fail of, those measures necessary to carry on the Government were finally passed; for, putting off the real business of the session to the last week or two, several appropriation bills, and even that for the civil service of the Government, were in great danger, as late as yesterday morning at three o'clock, of being lost.

The numerous bills which were partially considered, amended, and lost, or not taken up at all—to say nothing of the scores of reports prepared by committees and not permitted to see the light—lie in masses in the offices of the House or on the Speaker's table.

The Inaugural Speech of President Pierce, as foreshadowing the policy of his Administration, will be read with solicitude both at home and abroad. He has received in advance no small share of the confidence of the party which opposed his election, and there is a general disposition in that party, we think, to judge him with candor, and to put the most favorable construction upon his acts. It remains to be seen how far this patriotic disposition will be justified by the sequel. We received a copy of the Speech at too late an hour last evening to enable us to give it more than a cursory perusal; and it is due to so important a matter, as well as to ourselves, not to pronounce upon it a hasty judgment. We will only say here, therefore, that while it struck us, in our glance through it, as containing much that is unexceptionable, a few passages met our eye which we confess rather startled us."

Among the appropriations at the late session, were, a million of dollars for the extension of the Capitol; $200,000 for enlarging the Patent office; $25,000 for re-furnishing the President's House; $36,800 for repairing, painting, &c. of that House; $100,000 for supplying Washington city with water; $20,000 for the Statue of Jackson; $50,000 for a Statue of Washington; &c.

The Extra Session of the Senate commenced at 12 o'clock on the 4th, immediately after the termination of the regular session. Fifteen newly elected Senators were sworn in of whom only five were members of the last Congress. Among the new members are Messrs. Clayton of Del., Evans of S. C., Everett of Mass., Toombs of Geo., and Benjamin of Lou. On motion of Mr. Badger, the oath was administered by Mr. Cass, the oldest member of the Senate.

Mr. Atchison was, on motion of Mr. Shields, unanimously re-appointed President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

The Senate then attended the Inauguration, and afterwards adjourned till Monday.

THE CABINET.—On Monday last the President nominated the members of his Cabinet, and they were confirmed, as follows: Marcy for the State Department; Guthrie for the Treasury; McClelland for the Interior; Jefferson Davis for the War Department; Dobbin for the Navy; Campbell, Post-Master General; and Cushing, Attorney General.

No other business was done by the Senate on Monday. A petition was presented, signed by twenty members of the Louisiana Legislature, against the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, the newly-elected Senator from that State being allowed to take his seat, on the ground of his being a native of the Island of St. Thomas, and not having become a naturalized citizen of the United States. No notice, however, was taken of it.

Among the names mentioned in the papers as applicants for office from the new President, are those of D. K. McRae, Esq. of Wilmington, for the place of Charge to Chili; Col. John H. Wheeler of Beattie's Ford, for Auditor; Wm. F. Ritchie, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, for Consul to Liverpool.

BENNETT'S LAND BILL.—This great measure, by which the old States, North Carolina included, would have received a fair share of the National domain, was defeated at the late session by *the minority*. It passed the House of Representatives at the first session of the late Congress; and it is stated that thirty-six Senators were in favor of its passage; but, there being no Previous Question or other rule of the Senate to put a stop to debate, the minority were enabled to defeat it by talking it to death. We believe that the opponents of the bill are mostly Locofocos.

COOL.—The Union denies emphatically that President Fillmore "leaves the government in admirable order—systematically arranged and economically administered." It asserts that "the Whig administration has created disorder and confusion in every branch of the public service, by negligence and inefficiency, as attended and followed by corrupt practices and extravagant expenditures." Well, well! "How this world is given to lying!"

THE SOUTHERN ECLECTIC.—We have received the 1st No. of a Monthly Magazine bearing the above title, published at Augusta, Geo., by J. H. Fitten. It is "composed chiefly of selections from the best Journals of Europe." Each No. will contain 80 large 8vo. pages; is well printed, and we trust will be well sustained. Terms $3 a year in advance.

A young man, entirely unknown in Washington city, fell from the top of the Washington Monument on the day of the Inauguration, and was instantly killed. He was about 30 years of age, was dressed in a black coat and pants and a checked shirt; had light complection and sandy whiskers. No money, letter, or paper, was found on his person.

GREAT LOSS OF COTTON BY FIRE.—A cotton press was destroyed by fire at New Orleans on the 3d inst. with between 15,000 and 20,000 bales of cotton, worth nearly a million of dollars. It was mostly insured in New Orleans. 100,000 bales were in imminent danger of destruction by the fire.

The Lady of the Lake, lighter, belonging to the Frank and Jerry Line, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $700. No insurance.

One of the hands, a white man named Jeremiah Hayes, was burned to death.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Petersburg Intelligencer says that, "Three English ships, loaded with Coolies, have arrived at Havana, from China. The sufferings and deaths of the passengers on the voyage have been terrible. On board the Panama 90 died out of 351. The Blenheim lost 28 out of 412, and the Gertrude 146 out of 300. Other arrivals of vessels, similarly freighted, were daily looked for."

The British Government seems to have adopted this as a substitute for the African slave trade.—Its cruisers prevent the admission of negroes into Cuba, Brazil, &c., but its subjects in China are engaged, as we learn from late California papers, in entrapping Coolies who are sold into slavery in Brazil and the West Indies.

Regular agencies are established in China for entrapping the Coolies; the agents in this horrible business receiving $100 for every Coolie delivered on board a British ship. The Chinese discovering what was going on have lately attacked the agents engaged, but the British Consul and the British men-of-war have interfered and protected "British property."

The Charleston Mercury, in publishing detailed accounts of this new species of slave trade commenced by British subjects in China and sustained by the British authorities there even to bloodshedding, well says:

"In what an attitude of hypocrisy and cruelty does it place that unprincipled and remorseless Government? In Europe and America, she is vaunting her pretended philanthropy, in her efforts to extirpate slavery, and impertinently intermeddling in the affairs of other Governments with that pretence. The coasts of Cuba, Brazil, and Africa, are kept under the strictest surveillance by her cruisers, for the suppression of the slave trade, and the barracoons or slave pens on the coast are destroyed, and the negroes liberated. While at Hong Kong, British subjects establish their slave pens, kidnap the unoffending Chinese, and when their countrymen attempt to liberate them, they are slaughtered by the marines from a British man-of-war."

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.—The bill establishing an assay office at New York passed the House on the last night of the session, by *one vote*. Whilst the votes were being counted, an amusing scene came off, which is thus described in the Philadelphia North American:

"Whilst the count was going on, a certain Pennsylvania member, who had imbibed so freely that he felt extremely good-natured, and forgot that he, as well as the whole of your delegation, were averse to the New York project, entered his seat, but continued standing, apparently trying to make out, to his own satisfaction, whether there were two Speakers in the chair, or only one. Col. Florence, who is always on the look-out when Pennsylvania matters are on the carpet, saw that his colleague was in imminent danger of being counted in favor of New York, and rushed to the seat of his friend. "Sit down, my dear sir! sit down!—don't you see you'll be counted!" exclaimed Florence, frantically, at the same time trying to pull the delinquent down into his chair. "Mind—your—own—business, Florence!—(hic!) —mind your own business!" retorted *. "Don't you suppose I know what I'm doing?" "Sit down, for God's sake, *—your constituents will ride you on a rail, if you give New York the Mint by your vote!" "Mint be cursed, Florence! Don't you know that mint is out of season now?—mint be cursed!—I'll stand up as long as I like!" *'s stubbornness prevailed, and the amendment prevailed also, for Florence, in his eagerness to get his colleague down, forgot that he was up himself; the consequence of which was that both he and his friend were counted in the affirmative, and the bill thus became a law."

T. J. Morisey, Esq., at the last Court, resigned the office of County Solicitor for the County of Sampson he having served the County in that capacity nearly eight years, having made a most efficient officer. The Magistrates then elected Mr. Allmand A. McKoy for the next four years. *Wilmington Journal.*

The number of strangers in Washington at the inauguration of Gen Pierce, is estimated at 30,000—about nine-tenths of whom were office-seekers, of course.

*Another Boat.*—A steamer, built after the model of the Ferry Boats at the North, we learn, will be launched to-day, from Mr. Cassidey's ship yard. She was built for the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, to convey passengers from the terminus on the other side of the River to the Depot of the W. & R. Rail Road Company. *Wilmington Herald.*

We regret to learn that the appropriation for the Cape Fear River, inserted by the Senate in the Navy Appropriation Bill, was killed in the House on the 3d. On the morning of the 4th, the House Committee of Conference would not agree to it, and the Senate was forced to recede or lose the bill. So the appropriation was finally struck out.— *Wil. Journ.*

Gov. Marcy, the new Premier, has figured largely in the councils of his own State and in those of the nation, and his character as a politician is perhaps as well understood as that of any public man of our day. Apart from his other claims to fame, his famous declaration, that "to the victors belong the spoils," and the historic patch on his pantaloons, for which he charged the State of New York fifty cents, would have sufficed to give a world-wide notoriety to his name. Gov. Marcy is a man of decided abilities, of unquestioned administrative capacity, and of large experience in public affairs, but a tricky and unreliable politician. He is an adept in all those arts of political intrigue and chicanery which New York politicians carry to such a high degree of perfection, and which were first introduced into the administration of the Federal Government by Martin Van Buren. The standard of political morality governing the public conduct of the school to which the new Minister belongs, has always been decidedly low.—*Richmond Times.*

Rumor says that Col. Benton has had an unsatisfactory interview with Gen. Pierce. Like most of the old line Democracy, Col. Benton is very much dissatisfied that honest Caleb has been called into the Cabinet—and being a more free-spoken man than most of his party, he very strongly denounced the appointment. The tale runs, that he told the President, that Caleb was a "Hermaphrodite, sir,—could perform, sir, the functions, sir, of neither man, sir, nor woman, sir, —was neither, sir, Whig, sir, nor Democrat, sir —was, sir, that stinking, sir, and disgusting, sir, thing sir,—a Tylerite, sir." The Brigadier, when old Bullion got through his tirade, remarked, that he had been very much amused at the deep interest manifested in the success of his Administration by those especially who were opposed to his nomination, or gave him a lukewarm support. Whereupon the "Senator of thirty years" *cumosed* very speedily.—*Richmond Whig.*

In Baltimore, a field of ground which sold for $800 eight years ago, sold the other day for $82,000.

*Heavy Failure in Boston.*—Joseph C. Bates, a hardware dealer in Boston, has failed to the extent of $300,000.

*Rail Road Collision.*—A collision has occurred on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, whereby ten immigrants have been killed.

The receipts of the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road during the past year amounted to $76,000.

### DIED,

In Warren county, on the 19th ult., in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. FANNY GREEN, widow of the late Solomon Green, Esq., and niece of the Hons. Benj. Hawkins and Nath'l Macon.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 7—Str Rowan, with boats Ben Berry and H L Myrover in tow, and goods for Ray & Pearce, R W & J R Kinlaw, Beaver Creek Co, Mrs Neetzel, A W Steel, J H Hall, C Lutterloh, B Rose, Murphy, McRorie & Co, Branson & Johnson, J & T Waddill, G McNeill, Cook & Taylor, J Ewing, E M Lines, A M Yarbrough, J Kyle, F D Breece, W H Lutterloh, P P Johnson, T R Underwood, W J McDiarmid, J J Gilchrist, Jones & Goddard, Hunt & Addington, R Mitchell, R A Murphy, D Clark, J W Powers.

March 8.—Str Southerner, with 11 passengers, and freight for Hall & Sackett, P P Johnson, E L & J A Pemberton, W F Moore, J E Toomer, Cook & Taylor, J Wrench, J S Lane, R Mitchell, J H & J Martine, A W Steel, Branson & Johnson, A Johnson & co, Kendall & Lilly.

March 9—Str Gov Graham, with goods for J Utley, G Lauder, H L Myrover & Co, W H & R S Tucker, A Brower, E Belo, Deep River Co, W Weatherly, A A McKethan, Blum & Lash, M L & R J Holmes, G W Johnson, W M Moore, Snow Camp Co, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, G W Williams & Co, Worth & Elliott, A S Horney, W A Lash, J Miller, Moss & Harris, Transom & Bro, W R Holt & Co, C F Faucett, Johnson & Kelly, Shelly & Fields, A H Weatherly, Murphy & Black, S Young, C W Andrews, J & B G Worth, Rev W Doub, W Winslow, D McRae, R T Long, Hester & Stockton, Starr & Williams, C D Nixon, Hall & Sackett, C S Johnson, S J Hinsdale, E Fuller, A Johnson & Co, Thos Graham, Branson & Johnson, H Gilmore, John Page, J Stewart.

### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 4—Schr. Madeira from Carlenas. 5—Schr. Mary Powell from New York. 6—Br. Brig Fanny from St. Thomas. 7—Schrs. Rockingham from Boston, Dart from Philadelphia, Elouise from New York. 8—Schr. Harvest from Boston.

### *Bladen Superior Court of Law & Equity.*

Peter Cromartie and others,
*vs.*
Jas. W. Cromartie, Adm'r of Hannah Bannerman, and others.
Bill to Account.

IT having been referred to the Clerk and Master to take the Account in this cause, the Distributees of the late Hannah Bannerman, and all others in interest, are hereby notified to be and appear before me at Elizabeth Town, on Thursday the 31st day of March next.

J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

Feb'y 11, 1853. 68*td

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1853.

Nathaniel Knight, *vs.* Shadrach Williams. } Attachment levied on Land

Knight & McLennan, *vs.* Shadrach Williams. } Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Shadrach Williams, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, for the Defendant to appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held in the Town of Troy, on the first Monday of April next, then and there to plead or replevy, or the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy the debt of Plaintiff.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1853, and in the 77th year of American Independence.

[68*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.


### LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the second Monday in January, 1853.

The buildings are new, large and commodious, erected expressly, and on the most approved plans, for the accommodation of Teachers and Pupils.

Being a country location, the pupils will not be exposed to the temptations incident to Institutions in towns. The surrounding community is virtuous, moral and intelligent in a high degree. The situation is remarkably healthy, being free from the diseases common to the lower sections of the State, as well as from the pulmonary diseases of the mountains.

The course of instruction will be extensive and thorough, embracing every branch usually taught in the first class Institutions in the country. The students will be prepared for business, or for entrance into the highest classes in college.

The domestic arrangements for boarders will be made with care, so as to secure the comforts and influences of a christian home.

The High School will be opened under the direction and control of the Rev. J. J. SMYTH, A. M., Principal, who will be assisted by competent instructers. Of the Principal, Mr. Smyth, the Trustees deem it necessary only to say, that teaching has been the business of his life; and that while he is commended to their confidence by an experience of thirteen years, they know that his skill, tact, learning and diligence have won for him a high reputation.

TERMS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The students will be divided into three grades. The first, or primary department, in which will be taught the elementary branches of Spelling, Reading, Writing, and elements of Arithmetic. Terms per Session of five months, $8 00

SECOND.

English Grammar, Geography, (Mitchell's,) Arithmetic, (Greenleaf's,) Mathematics, (Pierce or Davies' course,) Keith on the Globes, History, Composition, and Rudiments of Latin. Terms 12 00

THIRD.

A complete English and Classical Education, with Natural, Mental and Moral Science. Terms 20 00
For French, German or Spanish, 10 00
Board, Washing, &c., (exclusive of lights,) 40 00
For further information, address

DUNCAN McLAURIN,
MURDOCK McKINNON,
JOHN L. FARRIL,
JAMES C. McEACHIN,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
D. C. STEWART,
Dr. R. D. DICKSON,
D. McNEILL,
DANIEL C. McINTYRE,
Trustees.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Dec. 17, 1852. 58*t

### DENTAL NOTICE.
### W. F. Bason, M. D, D D. S.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE A PORTION OF EACH YEAR, and hopes from his experience and attention to this particular branch of the Medical Art to merit the continued gratitude and admiration of its best friends.

Office for the present, in the Fayetteville Hotel; where he may be found when not professionally absent.

Jan. 24, 1853. 62*6mpd

### MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. R. H. WYCHE, Summerville, Cumberland county, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. He is a graduate of Emory and Henry College, Va., and of the University of Pennsylvania Medical Department, and has had some experience in practice.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70*6tpd

### LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES.

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Sand Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
January 31, 1853. 64*1y


### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Peter G. Tilly and wife Lucy, Mary Lewis and others,
*vs.*
The Heirs of Lorenzo Lewis.
Petition to sell Land.

THE Heirs at Law of Lorenzo Lewis, deceased, are hereby notified to personally be and appear in the Court of Equity for Columbus county, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition of Peter G. Tilly and wife Lucy, Mary Lewis and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Malcom R. Morrison, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1852.

72*6t] M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Peter Cromartie, George Robinson and wife Eleanor, George Cromartie, James Cromartie, Duncan Cromartie, Washington Cromartie, Patrick L. Cromartie, John M. Fennell, (Adm'r with the will annexed of John Cromartie,) William Henry, Amanda Henry (an infant who sues by her next friend Peter Cromartie,) Alex'r Henry, Charles Henry, William Lamb, Daniel Robinson and wife Caroline, Thankful Miller, Thomas Lamb, Dan'l Bordeaux and wife Hannah, Elias Faison and wife Margaret, and Luther Cromartie
*vs.*
James W. Cromartie (Adm'r of Hannah Bannerman, dec'd,) John Q. Cromartie, Franklin Cromartie, Alex'r Cromartie, John Cromartie, Hiram Tucker and wife Catharine.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Q. Cromartie, Franklin Cromartie, Alex'r Cromartie, John Cromartie, Hiram Tucker and wife Catharine, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said absent Defendants, and all persons entitled to distribution of the estate of said Hannah Bannerman, to be and appear at the next Court to be holden for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, or this cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. C. Wooten, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1852.

J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

Feb'y 11, 1853. 68*6t


### Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 1st of October last, two NEGROES, Isaac and his wife Nancy. Isaac is a very likely boy, about six feet two or three inches high, dark complexion, about twenty-six years old, and weighs 175 or 180 pounds—Nancy is dark complected, about five feet nine or ten inches high, very stout and likely. Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, N. C., near Floral College, in which neighborhood they are supposed to be lurking, or in Robeson county on the Big Marsh, as they have relations in that section of country. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Marlborough District, S. C. or their confinement in any jail so that I get them.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Feb. 22, 1853. 72*6t

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

## THE NEW CABINET.

The doubt which rested on the public mind, as to who would compose the Cabinet of President Pierce, was removed yesterday, when the telegraph sent the news to all parts of the Union, that the report, which had so confidently designated certain parties for the place, was correct, by the President having nominated them to the Senate, which at once confirmed their nomination. We published the names yesterday, but we repeat them to-day, to give the States to which they severally belong. The following is the list of the new Cabinet:

Secretary of State—William L. Marcy, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—James Guthrie, of Kentucky.

Secretary of the Interior—Robert McClelland, of Michigan.

Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

Secretary of the Navy—James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina.

Postmaster-general—James Campbell, of Pennsylvania.

Attorney General—Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Marcy, who heads the Cabinet, is entitled to that position, if for nothing else, for his age—he being the oldest man on the list, and now in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, in 1786; graduated at Brown University in 1808, and removed to Troy, New York, where he studied law and commenced practice. He made his first appearance in public life in 1813, when he was appointed Recorder of Troy; was in 1821, removed to Albany, of which he has been a resident since. He has filled several of the highest offices in New York, among which were Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State, which last office he held for six years. He has also been in the United States Senate, and was Secretary of War under President Polk's administration. With the end of President Polk's term he returned to private life, and there he has been ever since, till now, when President Pierce places him at the head of his cabinet.

Mr. Guthrie, the Secretary of the Treasury, is a resident of Louisville, Kentucky. He was born near Bardstown, in that State, in 1792, and studied law with Judge Rowan, and in 1822 removed to Louisville. His highest political honor before has been that of holding a seat in the Senate of Kentucky; but he has always had a strong influence with his party in the State. In the late contest for the nomination for President, before the National Convention, he was first for Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, and next for Gen. Cass. His friends claim for him that he is a strict constructionist of the Virginia school.

Mr. Davis, the Secretary of War, is also a native of Kentucky, whence he removed while a boy to the valley of the Mississippi, where he left to enter into the West Point Academy. He graduated in 1828. In the same year he was appointed second lieutenant of infantry in the U. S. army, and in 1833 first lieutenant of the dragoons, and afterwards adjutant. In 1836 he resigned, and some years afterwards was elected to Congress from Mississippi, and subsequently to the U. S. Senate. This he resigned in 1851, when he was nominated as the State Rights candidate for Governor of Mississippi, but was defeated because of his opposition to the Compromise measures.—He has since been in private life, till now he is placed in the Cabinet. Mr. Davis is the son-in-law of the late Gen. Taylor, and was an officer in the Mexican war with him.

Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, in 1814.—He made his first appearance in public life in 1845, when he was elected to Congress. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature of North Carolina, and served there for several sessions, one session as Speaker. He was a member of the last National Convention, and he it was who cast the vote of North Carolina, on the forty-ninth ballot, for General Pierce, and it is said, by the speech he made, was mainly instrumental in giving him the nomination. President Pierce now returns the favor by making him one of his Cabinet.

Mr. McClellan, the Secretary of the Interior, was born in Green Castle, Pennsylvania, in 1807. He graduated at Dickinson College, studied law at Chambersburg, New York, and soon afterwards removed to the then territory of Michigan. He was a member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of Michigan, when it became a State; was repeatedly a member of the Legislature there, and in 1843 was elected to Congress, and twice re-elected. In 1851 he was elected Governor of Michigan, and he was in that office when he was called to the Cabinet.

Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster General, was born in Southwark district, Pennsylvania, in 1813, and his parents were natives of Ireland. He was admitted to the bar, in Philadelphia, in 1834, and in 1842 was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in that city. In 1850, under the new Constitution, he ran as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, but was defeated. In 1852 Gov. Bigler appointed him Attorney General of the State, and this place he held when he was selected by President Pierce for one of his Cabinet.

Mr. Cushing, the Attorney General, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1800. In 1825 he was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, and has since been in Congress; was sent as Minister to China by President Tyler in 1843; was in the war in Mexico, as Colonel of the Massachusetts regiment, and as a Brigadier General, by appointment of President Polk. After the war he returned to Massachusetts, was elected to several offices, and was a Judge of the Supreme Court there, when he was called to the Cabinet.

This is a brief sketch of the men who compose the new Cabinet. With the exception of Mr. Marcy and Mr. Cushing, they are comparatively unknown in the national history—but now they have been called to positions where they may develope whatever abilities or energies they possess. Their acts will speak for them, and we hope that the story they will have to tell may be one that every good citizen may rejoice to hear. This is all we wish from them—this is all we ask of them. But the future will tell the story, and till it is told, let us suspend judgment.

Capt. Isaiah Rynders, the notorious chief of the Empire Club, is now in Washington, soliciting the appointment of Marshal of the Southern District of New York. He is backed by powerful recommendations, and it will go hard with the powers that be if he is not rewarded for his labors.

SAVING TROUBLE.—Congress has saved the President the trouble of removing the clerks in the Departments at Washington, by turning them all out at one time, and appointing a board of examiners to decide upon the fitness of applicants for clerkships.

*A Bear Shot with a Candle.*—A few days ago, a large bear, owned by Mr. Privat, who resides on the Peninsula, opposite Toronto (Canada,) was shot in rather a novel manner—a common candle having been put in place of a ball into the gun. The candle entered immediately behind the ear, and almost instantly deprived the animal of life. It was very fat, and was about 4 years old.

## TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO PRESIDENT FILLMORE FROM HIS CABINET.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following correspondence, which reflects equal honor upon President Fillmore and the members of his administration. The National Intelligencer, from which we copy the correspondence, in publishing it, says:

"It has, we presume, rarely happened, that so great a degree of harmony has existed between a President and every member of his Cabinet. It may be supposed by some, that the relations of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, as candidates for the Presidency, formed an exception to this remark. We have, however, the best reasons for believing that their friendly and confidential intercourse, personal and political, was never for a moment interrupted."

LETTER TO PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1853.

SIR: As our connection with you is about to terminate, we cannot forbear to give utterance to the feelings of unmingled satisfaction with which we look back upon our official and personal intercourse. We have witnessed with admiration your untiring devotion to the public service, and your patience and assiduity in the discharge of the incessant and laborious duties of your office. Near observation has afforded us innumerable proofs of the enlightened and comprehensive regard for the best interests of the whole Union, which you have brought to the execution of the high trust which devolved upon you under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment. For the fidelity to its best interests, which you have thus manifested, the country we believe, will yet, with one voice, accord ample justice.

We have the greatest pleasure in adding, that the unbroken harmony which has prevailed in your Cabinet, and between yourself and all its members, has greatly facilitated the performance of our arduous labors.

With our united best wishes, that your health may be preserved, and that the country may long have the benefit of your patriotism, experience, and high intelligence, we remain, dear sir, your sincere friends,

EDWARD EVERETT,
THOMAS CORWIN,
A. H. H. STUART,
C. M. CONRAD,
J. P. KENNEDY,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
S. D. HUBBARD.

To his Excellency, MILLARD FILLMORE,
President of the United States.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind note, which was handed me last evening, was as unexpected as it was gratifying. While I cannot flatter myself with the idea that I am justly entitled to all the praise which your friendship has so generously bestowed, I am frank to confess that I do feel a consciousness that I have spared no pains to merit it. Of this, however, you are the best judges. You have been my daily companions, and can best appreciate the motives with which I have discharged my official duties. But it is due to you, and to those who preceded some of you, as my official advisers, to say that the success of my Administration is chiefly owing to the wisdom, harmony, fidelity, and ability of my counsellors; and that the country, as well as myself, owes them a debt of gratitude which I doubt not it will recognise in due time, and cheerfully discharge.

No President was ever more fortunate than I have been in the selection of his Cabinet. No manifestation of unkind feeling, or even a hard word, has ever disturbed the harmonious action of the council board. This cordial unanimity has not only advanced the public service, but has been at all times to me a source of unalloyed satisfaction. I shall ever reflect upon our social and official intercourse with great pleasure, and cherish, to my latest breath, the disinterested friendship with which it has been marked.

Please to accept my sincere thanks for the faithful, able, and satisfactory manner in which you have respectively discharged the arduous and responsible duties of your several offices, and also my best wishes for your health and prosperity; and believe me, gentlemen, your sincere friend,

MILLARD FILLMORE

Hon. Edward Everett, Thomas Corwin, Alex. H. H. Stuart, Charles M. Conrad, John P. Kennedy, John J. Crittenden, S. D. Hubbard.

GEN. SCOTT.—An exchange paper, referring to the refusal of the late Congress to pass the bill to create the office of Lieutenant General, says,—

"Gen. Scott is the only officer who fought in Mexico that returned home unrewarded for his exploits. And more than this, the country owes him *atonement*, as well as reward. On the scene of his triumphs he was subjected to ignominious treatment, deprived of his command, brought to trial before his inferiors, humiliated in the presence of the enemy, whose capital he had won by his valor, and whose hearts he had gained by his magnanimity. We did hope that this great wrong would ere now have been recompensed; but it has not, and we press it upon the attention of the incoming Administration. Republics ought not to be ungrateful, because it is their policy to bestow little besides gratitude."

*Caleb Cushing.*—While Gen. Pierce manifests so decided a partiality for Cushing, that worthy is the object of especial distaste to the Old Democracy. The royal love cannot suppress the sentiments of aversion and distrust even in loyal bosoms. Benton's objurgations contain a true expression of the feelings which all entertain. Intrigues are said to be already on foot to drive him from the Cabinet. But the greater the external pressure, the more firmly will the President adhere to his faithful and well-beloved Caleb. Like Gen. Jackson, in whose footsteps he designs to tread, he would sooner break up a dozen Cabinets than sacrifice his bosom crony.

We all know Caleb, and know him to be worthy of this Presidential devotion. With an amplitude of conscience vouchsafed to few of God's creatures, he is at the same time gifted with a capacity for diverse pursuits only equalled by a New England "maid of all work." He can wash, cook, scour the floor, clean the fenders, put away the coal, make up the beds, and milk the cow with an equal dexterity. Gen. Pierce is right in supposing that those cannot wish well to his Administration, who desire to rid him of so invaluable a *factotum*.—*Richmond Whig.*

*Snow a hundred feet deep!*—The St. Louis Intelligencer publishes a letter from an overland emigrant to California, which gives a fearful account of a tremendous snow storm in the mountains near Carson valley. On what is called the Second Summit, the writer says, he caught hold of the tops of pine trees, and was confident they were *one hundred feet in height*. This is an item that should have a bearing upon the question of a railroad to the Pacific, through the South Pass. Rails buried in snow a hundred feet deep, would stand little chance of removal by any scraper yet invented.

*Pension vs. Matrimony.*—In the Senate of the United States on Saturday, a pension was granted to Betsey Norton, a widow of ninety-odd years, "to continue for life *unless she marry again.*" Betsey will therefore mind her p's and q's when the young fellows are about.

## IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL SESSION.—*Wednesday, March 9.*

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BADGER. Mr. President, I will ask the favor of the Senate, before proceeding with the ordinary business before them this morning, to allow me a small portion of their time, in making what is commonly called a personal explanation. It is the first time, I believe, in the course of my service in the Senate, which now extends to the seventh session, that I have troubled myself with any matters that have taken place outside of this chamber, or have ever brought personal concerns of my own before the attention of this body. I have been in the habit of looking, as far as I am individually concerned, on any assault which the public press could make upon me, or on any charge which it could bring against me, with an indifference bordering very strongly upon contempt. Perhaps, in this respect, I may have carried the matter rather further than a just consideration of what is due to my position and to my constituents would exactly warrant. A case, however, has now arisen which I feel bound to make an exception to the general rule of silence, indifference, and contempt which I have observed, both because it is necessary in justice to myself that it should be thus made an exception, and because it is necessary in justice to Mr. Mangum, my late colleague in this body. A friend has transmitted to me the slip which I hold in my hand, taken from a political newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, which I ask may be read as the basis of the observations which I now have to submit:

"*This Week.*—The close of business on Thursday night virtually concludes the present administration of national affairs. At 12 o'clock on Friday Franklin Pierce will take the oath of office as President of the United States. The present Congress will also end at the same time, and there is great reason to fear that it will go out without having done anything for our river or bars. The only chance now is with the Senate, and both the Senators from this State turn their backs upon the affair and us. Whig or democrat, federalist or republican, we must have a Cape Fear senator if we hope to have anything done for the interests of this portion of the State. Messrs. Badger and Mangum care for us about the value of a chew of tobacco. Perhaps, however, Mr. Ashe may yet be able to effect something through others; but it is an up hill business when even the urgent recommendations of the legislature of their own State cannot induce our North Carolina senators to cooperate with him. That they have refused to do so, we *know*."

Mr. President, during the second session which I served in this body I was called upon on behalf of the inhabitants of Wilmington, who have a particular interest in the navigation of the Cape Fear river, at and below that town, to endeavor to procure an appropriation for furnishing lights and buoys for that river. I set myself to work, as of course I was in duty bound to do, and endeavored to have that measure of just relief extended to the people of that portion of the State; and I was happily successful in procuring, so far as I know, the only effectual measure to give security to the navigation of that stream. On that, as on every occasion, it has been my custom rather to endeavor to do what the interests of my constituents required than to busy myself in the effort to make an exhibition on this floor as their friend—always preferring to have measures adopted for their relief rather than to make speeches by which I might hold myself forth as their special champion. At the early part of this last winter, my attention was called to the necessity of an appropriation to improve the entrance of Cape Fear river, the circumstances of the case being these: The government of the United States had established certain jetties to protect the site of Fort Caswell, the effect of which had been to make that side of the entrance firm but to turn the current upon Bald Head, the opposite point, and by washing loose sands to precipitate them into the channel and fill it up. The consequence of this was that the channel has shallowed from twenty to twelve feet, and is now lessening its present depth at the rate of nine inches a year. The legislature of the State adopted resolutions upon the subject, which I had the honor to present here, and which were referred to the Committee on Commerce. I felt the absolute necessity that something should be done, and done promptly; I thought it was different from the ordinary cases where relief was claimed, inasmuch as it did not admit of delay in affording that relief. I afterwards learned from my friend the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, [Mr. Hamlin,] that that committee had declined to report any separate measure, and would only allow this case to be considered in connexion with others, and inserted with them upon a general bill. I thought that was unjust to the particular locality of which I have spoken; and having provided myself with a communication from Professor Bache, showing not only the necessity of the work, but that it was indispensable that it should be commenced immediately, I procured the unanimous consent of the Committee on Naval Affairs to report an amendment proposing an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for this object. At the same time the committee unanimously concurred in reporting a similar amendment for the removal of wrecks from the Savannah river, in the State of Georgia; and as I was then called upon by you, Mr. President, to relieve you of a part of the oppressive and laborious duties imposed upon the Chair at the close of a session, it was agreed upon between me and the late Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Charlton,] that this amendment should be offered by him. I signified to several of my friends on this floor, and in particular to my friends upon the democratic side of the chamber—among whom it gives me great satisfaction to say I have many and warm ones—that this was a measure not only right and proper in itself, not only requiring immediate provision by law, but that it was one in which I felt a personal interest, and that I had an anxious personal desire that the amendment should be adopted. Two amendments were proposed, and they were adopted. They went to the House of Representatives, and the House refused its concurrence; and the honorable chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, [Mr. Gwin,] who was upon two committees of conference upon the disagreeing votes of the two houses upon this subject, knows that upon my earnest solicitation he made it a point to insist upon this amendment, and my friend from Georgia, not now present, [Mr. Dawson,] who was also a member of the committee of conference, joined him in insisting upon it: and feeling the pressing necessity of the measure as well as yielding to my personal wishes and solicitation upon the subject, he offered, in committee, that he would surrender the appropriation for the river in his own State if the House committee would agree to permit this appropriation for Cape Fear to pass.

I wish to add, Mr. President, that in all these proceedings, I had the hearty, cheerful, and anxious concurrence of Mr. Mangum, my late colleague in this chamber, who in each and every respect acted as became an American senator, and as a North Carolinian, feeling it his special duty to provide what was necessary for any and every portion of the State which jointly with me he represented upon this floor. Now, sir, in all these proceedings I discharged nothing more than what I felt to be my duty. I desired no thanks, and I expected no commendation—at any rate, I knew that I should receive none from the quarter from which the extract which has been read comes; but I did think, and I do think, that it is a little hard, when a gentleman has thus endeavored to procure what is desired for a particular locality in his State, that he should be falsely denounced as having utterly refused to cooperate with a gentleman representing that district in the other House in endeavoring to procure this relief, and as having turned his back in scorn and contempt upon the application.

One thing I feel desirous now to say, Mr. President, to vindicate myself from the suspicion that in any instance I can permit personal or political considerations, public or private griefs, to induce me to neglect any duty which belongs to me as an American senator, and especially any duty which belongs to me as a senator from the State of North Carolina. This communication says, "we must have a Cape Fear senator, if we hope to have any thing done for the interests of this portion of the State." I have no doubt that there are many gentlemen there who could represent the State upon this floor with far greater ability than myself, and possibly with greater ability than my late colleague; but this I venture to assert, that no man from that section or from any other section of the State can ever represent it with a truer devotion, or a more earnest and unfaltering solicitude for the promotion of every interest of North Carolina of which the general government has charge. I will add another thing. If any gentleman shall be sent here from the Cape Fear region, and if he expects to procure the aid and assistance of this Senate in promoting measures of internal improvements for the rivers and harbors which he may deem essential in his own State, he will have to adopt a different system of tactics, and avow a different set of principles from those which have generally been avowed by the representatives of that portion of the State. It is not the most persuasive method of getting gentlemen who represent other portions of the country, to do anything for North Carolina, to announce that he who asks their assistance and favor is utterly opposed to doing anything for any other portion of the country.

Mr. President, I am sorry to have trespassed upon the Senate at this time, and especially sorry to have been obliged to make a statement in which so much egotism should appear; but I felt that it was due to myself, and due to my constituents in North Carolina, my democratic constituents, just and honorable men, who would know what I have done in no other way than through the columns of a party press, and who suppose me to be the unworthy person I am here represented, that I should do so; and I took this method, in justice to my late colleague and to myself, of putting this matter right, because the leading democratic journal in this city being the official reporter of the Senate debates, this explanation will appear in its columns, and will be read by hundreds of North Carolinians who would never otherwise have heard of it. I believe I might appeal, if it were necessary, with regard to what I have said, to the honorable senator from California, [Mr. Gwin,] to my friend, the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, [Mr. Hamlin,] and other gentlemen of this body; but, sir, I have done.

Mr. GWIN. Mr. President, I consider it an act of duty to the honorable senator from North Carolina [Mr. Badger] to corroborate every word that he has said with regard to this affair. He not only brought that subject to the notice of the Committee on Naval Affairs before the appropriation bill had come from the House and had been referred to that committee, but he always pressed it upon me as a member of that committee, and earnestly desired to have this matter considered in committee when we met to act upon the appropriation bill. When the appropriation bill came in from the House, it was a late period of the session; and without being fully considered—I might almost say without being considered at all—by the Committee on Finance, it was reported back without amendment, and the responsibility was thrown upon the Naval Committee of the Senate to propose amendments and mature the bill. The Naval Committee met for the purpose of proposing the amendments which we had prepared to the bill, and the first business which came up was this improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear river. In order that it should have that consideration in the Senate, to which the committee supposed it was entitled, when the bill came up for consideration in the Senate, I gave way, as chairman of the Naval Committee, to the honorable senator from Georgia, as a member of that committee—the honorable senator from North Carolina at that time being in the chair—to permit this amendment to be offered, in connexion with that for the improvement of the Savannah river, so that if there were any difficulties with regard to them, there should be full time to discuss them, and to show the necessity of these appropriations.

Further than that, Mr. President, those amendments passed this body, as is well known, without any serious opposition, and were rejected in the House of Representatives; and when the committee of conference was formed, the honorable Senator from North Carolina came to me, and I believe he also went to the honorable senator from Georgia, another member of the committee of conference, and urged upon us with all the power which he possesses the necessity of this appropriation; and he brought reasons to bear upon me which induced me to insist upon it. It is well known, Mr. President, that I voted against the river and harbor bill on account of its partial operation; but I looked upon this as an improvement which was necessary, because the obstruction had been created by the government itself. Not only, sir, did I advocate it in committee of conference, as I told that senator I would, but the committee of conference broke up—we could not agree on account of the disagreement between the members of the other House and of the Senate upon this special item, and the one connected with the naval depot at New Orleans. And, sir, when the second committee of conference was held, of which I was also a member, the committee on three occasions were prepared to separate on account of this one thing, because the senator from Georgia and the senator from Louisiana peremptorily refused to give up this appropriation, at the earnest suggestion of the senator from North Carolina. There never was a greater injustice done to any man than to say that he has not exerted himself to the utmost with regard to this matter from beginning to end. He may not have spoken in the Senate on this subject, but I do know that he spoke to that portion of the Senate who had particular charge of it—he spoke to the committee who brought it forward.

Mr. BADGER, (in his seat.) I was in the chair.

Mr. GWIN. I will do him the justice to say that he was earnest in his efforts from beginning to end. Well, Mr. President, the first committee of conference broke up; we came back, and reported that we could not agree, and it is well known that the senator from North Carolina then moved that the Senate should adhere. He, however, withdrew that motion at my solicitation, in order to allow those amendments to come up on which we could agree with the House; and then he intended to make the other motion, that the Senate should adhere to their amendments, and refuse the request of the House for the appointment of another committee of conference; but at the earnest solicitation of the chairman of the Committee on Finance, [Mr. Hunter,] and other members of the Senate, I retained the floor, and made a motion to insist upon our amendments, and for the appointment of another committee of conference. The senator from North Carolina voted against the committee of conference—he voted against the motion to insist, because he wanted to submit the motion to adhere, and thus to make it imperative upon the House either to lose the bill, or to give this among other appropriations which they had refused to give. I can say now, and always will say, that the honorable senator from North Carolina, although he does not make much noise about his State, when he has business before the Naval Committee attends to it with as much promptitude as any member of this body. I have never known him to be wanting in attention to his duties upon any occasion.

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. President, I think it is but just that I should bear testimony to what has fallen from the honorable senator from North Carolina, so far as the action of the Committee on Commerce is concerned, and so far as his application in behalf of the people of his State was placed before that committee. The annual report was made to the Senate, embracing estimates of appropriations for rivers, harbors, and lakes. In that communication were estimates for both of the places which he has named—Cape Fear and Savannah rivers. So earnest was the Senator from North Carolina to have these two separate and distinct from all the others, that he came personally before the Committee on Commerce, and solicited separate action upon them. In the judgment of the committee, there was no difference between these cases and others contained in the general estimates, except that of degree. If there was a more urgent necessity for these cases, there was still an urgent necessity for other cases; and while I, myself, as chairman of that committee, did concur in the opinion that there should be a separate vote on each case, the committee overruled me, and were unwilling to wrest these two from a general bill. Now, Mr. President, I think the gentleman from North Carolina has erred in one particular, and I think the Senate have a right to complain, and not his constituents. I refer to his wresting that matter from its appropriate committee, and carrying it to a committee to whom it did not belong, and thus obtaining an appropriation from this body somewhat by instruction. I find no fault about it, however. I did not know that the recommendation had been made by the Senate until after it had been adopted. The senator from North Carolina knows very well that I opposed a similar appropriation, when it was offered here, for New York; and he knows very well that I would have opposed his appropriation if I had been in my seat; but I was not here.

Mr. BADGER, (in his seat.) I am very glad you were not not here.

Mr. HAMLIN. Inasmuch as it was offered by the authority of a committee of this body, and adopted here, and owing to the urgent solicitation of the senator from North Carolina, I withheld any motion for its reconsideration.

Mr. BORLAND. I will merely say one word in connexion with this subject. It is well known that I have as little political sympathy with the honorable senator from North Carolina as any other member of this body; but I am proud to say that personally my relations with him are, and always have been, of the most friendly character. With regard to this particular measure, I have only to say that I expressed myself as having some objections to the proposition before it was introduced here, knowing that it was to be brought in—not that I objected to the removal of that obstruction, but I was opposed to its being made a separate measure—and contended that it should go into a general bill with other appropriations for the removal of obstructions in other rivers and harbors. The honorable senator from North Carolina came to me and made an appeal in behalf of this particular case, showing the necessity for the appropriation in such a strong light that I yielded to his request—and I must be permitted to say, however it may reflect on me generally as a legislator, that I was as much influenced by my personal relations and kindness for him as any conviction of the importance of the work

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

## INTERESTING TO THE FARMER.

RALEIGH, March 4, 1853.

MR. GALES: I have received from Mr. John W. Leak, of South Carolina, in reply to certain questions asked him about the use of Guano and Plaster, the accompanying Letter.

There is so much sensible plainness and understandable directness in the communication that I ask you to print it in the Register, for the benefit of your Agricultural readers.

The heavy cost of transportation has hitherto shut out from us a general use of these fertilizers, but the facilities now furnished by our Rail and Plank Roads will enable the Farmers in the interior of our State to procure them at remunerating prices; and the letter in question from a Southern Planter, cultivating lands with soil and climate like our own, and giving the result of actual experiments, is, in my judgment, worth reading; especially by *beginners*, at this season of the year.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES MANLY.

FAIRY HILL, NEAR CHERAW, S. C.
Feb. 26th, 1853.

GOV. CHARLES MANLY—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of 12th inst. has been received. To your several interrogatories I reply in the order in which they are propounded:

1st. "The quantity of Guano and Plaster for an acre of land planted in Corn?" This will depend on two circumstances: the capacity of the soil, and the manner of planting. On land of fair quality, with 2,000 hills and under to the acre, from 75 to 100 lbs. of Guano, combined with 25 per cent. in bulk of Plaster, would be considered a good dressing per acre; but where the number of hills exceeds 2,000, the amount required will necessarily be greater; or where the land planted is poor, the quantity above mentioned will be insufficient, and to insure a good crop, this dose must be increased on the first application, or be repeated at the second plowing.

2. "The time and manner of applying these substances to corn?" As a general rule manure of all kinds should be applied at or before the time of planting: it being then a season of more leisure than after the cultivation of the crop has begun, this operation can be more perfectly and thoroughly peformed. This applies with more force to those heavy and bulky substances which are collected in the farm yard, than to the fertilizers of commerce, which from their highly concentrated strength require but little expenditure of labor to distribute them at any time; yet even these can be more properly and advantageously applied before than after the seed have been committed to the soil. My manner of applying is as follows: Where the land is high and dry, and will admit of level culture, lay off the rows at the desired distances by running deep furrows, at proper intervals (if in drills) or in checks (if in hills,) one hand drops the grain, another deposites one table spoonful (½ ounce) of Guano, combined with 25 per cent. in bulk of Plaster, and both are covered at the same time with one or two licks of the hoe by another hand immediately following. But where the land requires bedding, and it is desirable to plant in hills—check, drop the manure in these checks, cover with one or two furrows on either side, taking care to leave enough of the bulk to indicate where the manure was deposited. This last named method of applying possesses this advantage over the first, that of depositing the manure more deeply in the earth. It cannot well be put in too deeply, if it had a subsoil plough followed in the trach of the first and it had been thrown into the bottom of that trench. When the time of planting arrives, open these beds so as not to raise the manure, and drop the grain in the checks. Guano, although of a highly caustic nature, loses that property when buried in the earth a few weeks before the land is planted; but when planting and manuring are simultaneously performed, great care is necessary to avoid the destruction of the grain. It should not be placed nearer the grain than 4 or 5 inches, and then somewhat scattered as it is thrown into the charger; and yet it should not be so far off as to be disturbed by the plow in after culture.

3. "The quantity per acre for Cotton?" I used the past season from one hundred to one hundred pounds per acre, but am unable to say which amount gave the larger proportionate yield. On good land the former, and on poor land the latter, would probably be at a guess-work judgment discrimination. Taking, however, the results of these articles into consideration it would be safe to err (if err at all) in using the smaller quantity, until the propriety of using the larger has been clearly established. That Plaster adds greatly to the efficiency of this article does not, I think, admit of any doubt, but what is the exact proportion in which it should enter into combination with it, is a question which has not yet been satisfactorily decided. To determine this question, I instituted the past season a number of experiments, by applying these substances variously, combined and alone, to different agricultural products. On Corn and Cotton, I made the following application; No. 1 Guano, alone. No. 2 G. and P., 4 of the former to 1 of the latter, in bulk. No. 3 G. and P., 2 and 1 in bulk. On the corn, No. 2 gave a larger yield than No. 1 but between No. 2 and No. 3, there was no difference. Of the Cotton, however, the increased yield was in exact proportion to the amount of Plaster used—No. 1 giving the smallest, and No. 3 the largest yield. These experiments were made on what are commonly known as Marl or Mulatto lands, being a mixture of sand and clay, in which the latter predominates. If these results should be uniform on all description of soils at the South, all doubts will be removed as to the use of these fertilizers in renovating our lands and increasing the growth and production of Cotton. Plaster alone, when applied to Corn has uniformly failed, but when applied to Cotton, either alone or combined, its effects have been decidedly beneficial. For several years past I have rolled my seed in Plaster previously to planting, using for this purpose as much as the last would take up. Last season I added to the pole 2 lbs. of Guano for every bushel of seed, which, together with the Plaster, was thoroughly rubbed and incorporated with the seed. The effect of this treatment was strongly manifest in the healthy and vigorous growth of the young plant. A step also may be made in advance of 2 lbs. of G. to 8 or 10 gallons of water, in which seed corn may be advantageously soaked for 24 hours before planting. I do not know that the strength of it could be increased without injury to the grain.

4th. "The time and manner of application of Cotton?" Run deep furrows at the distances you desire your rows apart, scatter these substances as you would any other manure, and cover as soon as practicable. In windy weather, as is frequently the Spring, a small quantity of earth mixed with these substances not only prevents wash, but facilitates an equal and uniform distribution.

Besides Plaster, I have used Coal dust, Ashes dust, and common Salt, in combination with Guano, the two former with advantage, but the latter in no instance with any good result.

5. "Guano Bugs, how cleansed?" Soaking them in a solution of Chloride of Lime succeeds better than "soap and warm water," but does not entirely remove all stain.

I have thus very imperfectly *replied* to your several interrogatories. If the information will be of any service to you or your friends, it is at your disposal. I have had an experience of two years only in the use of Guano, and although I have never witnessed those extraordinary results which have been extensively reported of its doubling and quadrupling the productions to which it had been applied, I am nevertheless satisfied that we can use it advantageously, even at its present price, on Corn and Cotton, as long as the former commands 50 cents per bushel, and the latter 8 cents per pound. On Wheat, it is acknowledged, I believe, almost universally, to be a *specific* manure. On other agricultural products, I have not noted the results with sufficient care to give a reliable opinion.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. LEAK.

*A Fact for Gen. Pierce to look at.*—The New York Times contains a list of one hundred and eleven Democrats who are employed in the New York custom house, who receive, in the aggregate, the sum of over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars a year.

On this the Louisville Journal remarks:

"This fact shows that the charge of ruthless proscriptiveness brought against the Whigs by the Locofocos is altogether groundless. We wonder whether, at the close of Mr. Pierce's administration, over a hundred Whigs will continue to hold office in the New York custom house?"

In this connection, the following from the New York Journal of Commerce, may give some explanation of what Gen. Pierce will do. The Journal has seen a gentleman who accompanied Gen. Pierce from Baltimore to Washington, and says:

"Gen. Pierce stated in conversation with this gentleman, that the only place where he felt truly happy was in the quiet enjoyment of the home circle; that the wisest thing he ever did was to resign his seat in the United States Senate, and retire to private life; that he looked forward to his presidential term as a period of toil and difficulty, but, he added emphatically, 'if a man who has attained that office, cannot free himself from cliques and act independently, our Constitution is valueless.' Reference having been made to one of his near relatives who might be expected to have a good office, he replied, 'My —— is a thriving farmer, in comfortable circumstances; I shall not interfere with his happiness by offering him an office, and believe he is too wise to ask for one.'"

Honora Corcoran, whose alleged abduction and imprisonment by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics excited so much disturbance in Charlestown, Mass., has returned there with her mother, and says that she has been to Philadelphia.

*Return of Fugitive Slaves.*—We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that two slaves, belonging to the estate of William Tefft, deceased, of Parkersburg, Virginia, who fled to Ohio some two years since, have recently returned voluntarily because they were suffering from want of food and could not procure work among those who had deluded them. Three other slaves, who ran off at the same time, were anxious to return with them, but were prevented by the abolitionists who forcibly detained their children.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1853.


A VINDICATION.—We call attention to the "Personal Explanation" of Mr. Badger, in the Senate, in reference to a most extraordinary, and as it is shown most unfounded, charge against him and his late colleague, by the Wilmington Journal. There never was a more complete exposure of a false charge, not only by Mr. Badger himself, but by three Senators of the Journal's own party, Messrs. Gwin, Hamlin, and Borland.

This was evidently an attempt on the part of the Journal to manufacture party capital against Messrs. Badger and Mangum, and *for* Mr. Ashe. The result is a bitter disappointment. The Senators had the influence and the will to secure the appropriation in their House. The Journal's Representative had neither the influence to obtain it in his House, nor to retain it when granted by the Senate.

Since the above was in type we find an article in the Wilmington Journal and another in the Herald on the subject. The Journal, whilst it affects to make amends for its previous injustice, adds to that injustice. Its statements are altogether at variance with those of Messrs. Badger, Gwin, Hamlin and Borland; for it asserts that its original statement was true at the time it was made, (28th February,) and that it was only "subsequently" to that date, that "our Senators exerted themselves in favor of this measure." Mr. Badger and his friends show that *it never was true* that his exertions in behalf of the appropriation began early in the late session, and continued to its close.

The Herald partially defends our Senators, upon an imperfect report of the debate. But it too has leaned into the error of supposing, that it was only at the close of the session, and even then at the instance of Mr. McRae, of Wilmington, that our Senators moved on the subject. The Herald has doubtless subsequently seen the debate, and ascertained that they needed no prompting of Mr. McRae during the last days of the session, but that they had done, and were doing, all in their great and deserved popularity and influence in the Senate enabled them to do, to accomplish the object.

It certainly is but a poor reward for so faithful a discharge of duty by our Senators, to find themselves abused and slandered in the very quarter for whose benefit they were laboring;—to find a party press, evidently for party purposes, calling on a Cape Fear Senator, (probably the very Cape Fear gentleman whose influence was nothing with his own party and in his own House, to accomplish what they alone were able to do.

We expected that the Journal would at least publish the "Personal Explanation" of Mr. Badger, with the remarks of Messrs. Gwin, Hamlin and Borland. But that paper indicates no intention to do so. It is too creditable to a Whig, to merit a place in a paper which had grossly slandered that Whig.

RESPECT TO MR. FILLMORE.—The citizens of Wilmington have held a meeting and appointed a committee of 25 to correspond with the Ex-President and tender to him and such of his Cabinet as may accompany him the hospitalities of the town on his passage south. A sub-committee of two left on Friday for Richmond, to meet Mr. Fillmore, (who was expected to reach there on Saturday night,) and make the necessary arrangements.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.—The County Court of Cumberland was in session last week. Among the public business transacted, we learn that

Maj. Archibald McLean was unanimously re-elected County Trustee.

James Baker, Esq. re-elected Register.

Duncan McCormick and William Shaw elected County Surveyors.

Gordon Deming, James W. Strange, and Wm. McMillan, re-elected Committee of Finance.

Simpson Bason, Henry Lilly, John C. Blocker, John McRae, Daniel McDiarmid, Duncan Shaw, John Green, John W. McKay, James McKethan, elected Wardens of the Poor.

Two new Election Precincts were established—one in Steward's Creek District, and elections to be held at Bunn's; the other in Cedar Creek District, and elections to be held at Arthur Melvin's School House.

The election in Flea Hill District is to be hereafter held at the Toll House of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road, in that District, instead of at McPhail's.

The following taxes were assessed:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Jury uses, | Land, 8 cents. | | Poll, 15 cents. | | |
| County " | " | 10 " | " | 18 " | |
| Poor " | " | 9 " | " | 15 " | |
| Schools, | " | 6 " | " | 12 " | |

The general meeting of the Magistrates for the transaction of County business, will take place hereafter on Tuesday of the term, instead of Thursday, as heretofore.

Several committees were appointed to examine the various public Bridges of the County, and have those requiring it repaired, &c.

COUNTY FINANCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance of Taxes for County uses on hand, Febry 1, 1852, | $3,784 65 |
| Taxes received, 1852, for County uses, | 2,978 94 |
| | $6,763 59 |
| Expended, 1852, | 3,999 44 |
| | $2,764 15 |
| Balance on hand for payment of Jurors, Feb. 1, 1852, | $1,142 73 |
| Taxes received for Jury Tax, | 1,896 23 |
| | $3,038 96 |
| Expended for payment of Jurors, 1852, | 1,820 14 |
| | $1,218 82 |
| Balance on hand for support of Poor, Feb'y 1, 1852, | $1,503 26 |
| Received from Sheriff, Poor Tax, | 2,050 43 |
| | $3,553 69 |
| Expended for support of Poor, 1852, | 1,884 41 |
| | $1,669 28 |

We presume there are few counties in the State that can make as good a showing, with so small a tax for the above purposes, as this County.

THE RAIL ROAD MEETING.—The Stockholders in the Western Rail Road Company met this morning. Maj. D. G. MacRae was called to the chair, and W. H. Haigh, Esq. acted as Secretary.

In consequence of the inability of Messrs. Smith & Colby to be present (their stock being represented by T. R. Underwood, Esq., their proxy,) the meeting adjourned till the 26th inst., when they can be present to unite in the organization of the Company. Some disappointment is felt in the community at any delay of the work; but the Commissioners in charge of the matter have assurances on which they rely, that the New York gentlemen will make amends for it, by energetic action after this brief postponement.

After the Rail Road meeting was closed, a Town meeting was called, (the same gentlemen officiating,) when a communication was received from the Wilmington Committees, mentioned elsewhere, as to a connection at this place of their contemplated rail road with the Western Road; and the Wilmington Committees were invited to seats in the meeting. A resolution was adopted, with but one dissenting voice in a very full meeting, in favor of that connection.

Particulars of the meetings in our next.

WILMINGTON.—The Journal, copying the article from the Newbern News relative to the recent purchase of land at Beaufort, says,—

"We do not attach so very much importance to this matter as some of our friends may seem to do. We do not believe sincerely that any movements, which can be made, will seriously interfere with, or injure this place. We have the shortest and best route. We have business and capital already concentrated here. We have business energy and business connections, and all these form for us a vantage ground, from which we can regard with calmness, although not with indifference, the progress of events. It may fairly be presumed that the business and the position built up by the efforts and sacrifices of a whole community are not at the mercy or liable to be seriously affected by the speculative movements of the anonymous agents of an anonymous firm, whose title of Colby & Smith seems to be perfectly unknown to the leading Brokers and Bankers of Wall street, from which they hail. Of course, we place full faith in the subscription to the road from Fayetteville to the Mines; for we have too high an opinion of the Fayetteville gentlemen connected with that enterprize, to suppose for a moment that they have been either deceived themselves, or are instrumental in deceiving others.—But we think that too much consequence has, by some, been attached to the movements of these mysterious gentlemen. If a road should be built to Beaufort, what of it? We expect it will be built some time. We have few or no fears for the result; but at the same time, we believe that, so far as the Coal Mines are concerned, the construction of any such road will be rendered unnecessary, by the much shorter route by way of Wilmington."

We are glad to concur in the opinion of the Journal as to the advantages which Wilmington possesses, and trust that they will never be injuriously affected by any other improvement. But we apprehend that it is a mistake to suppose that a rail road from the Coal mines to Beaufort can be rendered unnecessary by one to any other point. And we think the terms in which Messrs. Smith & Colby are spoken of by the Journal are improper and ill-natured towards gentlemen who are pursuing a legitimate business in a manner perfectly correct and gentlemanly, so far as any one knows.

The citizens of Wilmington, in town meeting, appointed Robt. H. Cowan and Henry Nutt, Esqs. and Dr. F. J. Hill, to attend the Rail Road meeting here to-day, to act in concert with committees appointed by the W. & R. and W. & M. Rail Road companies. On motion of Mr. Cowan, the expediency of a connection of Wilmington with the Coal Mines, was affirmed by the meeting.—And on motion of Dr. Hill, the meeting pledged itself that the entrance into the Cape Fear river *shall be* improved, according to the plans of the late coast survey, by the citizens of Wilmington, if the general government should fail to perform its duty in that particular. On motion of Mr. Parsley, the committee was instructed to confer with the Cape Fear Navigation Company and urge on them the absolute necessity of further improving the navigation between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

The Washington (N. C.) Whig is delighted with the prospect of a rail road from Fayetteville to Beaufort.

"The enterprise is a bold one (says the Whig,) but it must be successful. Beaufort is the best harbor on the coast, within half an hour's sail of the ocean, and directly in the route of steamships plying north and south. Such another depot for coal could not be found on the coast. It will be the main dependence of steamships for their supplies of coal. The California and other steamers, instead of taking in a supply at New York for the voyage to Chagres, will take there only enough to last to Beaufort, and there take a supply for the voyage; and so on the return trip. Coal, too, may be shipped from Beaufort to the markets North and South, at less cost than from any other depot.

"Beaufort will spring up like magic. Men and capital and produce will pour in upon her in a resistless stream. In a few years Beaufort will be a large city. The rail road to Fayetteville will not be the only road she will have; the Central road will be extended from Goldsboro' to Beaufort. And thus Beaufort will be the great depot not only for the coal of North Carolina, but also for the produce which will come down the Central road. Besides, as the steamers will touch there, Beaufort will be the great centre of travel North and South.

"These are some of the results which this rail road movement is going to effect for Beaufort, and for North Carolina.

"Hurrah, then, for the New Yorkers who are doing what North Carolinians ought to have done long ago, and what they have the means for doing, and what they would have done, but for a lack of public spirit which is far out of sight in the rear of the spirit of the age we live in."

FAYETTEVILLE AND RALEIGH PLANK ROAD.—Henry Elliot Esq. has been elected President, and Maj. Arch'd McLean Secretary and Treasurer, of this Company.

MORE COPPER ORE.—We understand that Copper Ore has been discovered in several places in the Western part of Chatham county. Quite a sensation has been produced by it in that quarter.

Mr. Dobbin is comparatively an unknown man. So entirely without reputation is he as a public man, that his introduction into the Cabinet has excited the surprise of all parties, and is by Mr. Pierce's friends attributed to a speech made by him at Baltimore, which turned the tide in that gentleman's favor. This is so unworthy a reason for placing a gentleman in so important a post as that now held by Mr. Dobbin, that we are not inclined to regard it as probable. However the selection *is* remarkable, beyond question. Mr. D. is spoken of as personally estimable and upright.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

It is distressing that Mr. Dobbin should be so little known to the Commercial and other papers which fancy that nobody can be any thing unless he comes from their region. If he had lived in New York, and had had a fifty cent patch put upon his pantaloons by the State, or had originated that infamous sentiment in politics, that "to the victors belong the spoils;" or if he were a drunken rowdy like the *Honorable* Mike Walsh, or Capt. Rynders, or many other of the *great* men of that State, they would have known all about him, and duly acknowledged his fitness for office. But Mr. Dobbin is from North Carolina, where such characters are neither popular nor reputable. Possessing a personal character beyond reproach, and at least respectable talents, he has served in Congress, (certainly with distinction considering that he voluntarily retired after one term,) in his State Legislature, and was the unquestioned favorite of his party for the U. S. Senate. Yet unfortunately he is unknown to the N. Y. Commercial! Mr. Dobbin certainly has no claim upon us to laud him; but we cannot refrain from saying that he is as little obnoxious to the sneers of the Commercial as he is to the abuse of some other papers.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes as follows:

"There is evidently very great dissatisfaction existing among the Southern Unionists, for the reason that Howell Cobb was not included in the Cabinet, agreeably to the terms of the arrangement under which Mr. Toombs was elected Senator.

"It is thought probable that Col. McNair, of Kentucky, will be assigned the post of First Assistant Postmaster General, though Colonel Mayneyny is a formidable competitor. Judge Bowlin, of Missouri, expects the place of Commissioner of Indian Affairs; but Colonel Benton entered to-day a formal protest against the appointment. "Old Bullion" claims to have conceded to him the right to designate all persons for offices within his district. Nevertheless, it is asserted that Augustus Linn, anti-Bentonite, will be made collector at St. Louis. Benton is violently dictatorial. Mr. Cartter, of Ohio, is moving for the office of Commissioner of Patents, with a fair prospect of success. The contest for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court is waxing fierce and strong. The principal candidates are Messrs. Downs and Enstis, Unionists, and Campbell of Alabama, anti-Compromise.

"Colonel Wheeler, of North Carolina, will probably be appointed Auditor for the Post Office Department."

The correspondent of the Express, 6th inst., says,—

"The crowds of office seekers instead of thinning off thicken on. Willard's especially is the resort, where they camp double and treble in beds, and even *hirsute* in the reading and receiving rooms.

"One member representing a sparsely settled district in one of the South-Western States declares that he has received five hundred applications for a single office! It is no exaggeration to say there are six or seven thousand applicants for office in the city to-day. They include I am told at least eighty members of the Congress just expired and twice that number of persons who have had seats in previous Congresses. Many of these have served with Franklin Pierce in the Senate or House of Representatives, and knowing the President elect personally, and the ways and fashions of the Metropolis, they have very decided advantages over other applicants for favor and place. It is one of the misfortunes of holding a seat in Congress that it unfits so many for other important duties of life. All government offices indeed seem to disturb the quiet and steady currents of life. The novelty and excitement of patronage and power, even when the possession is never so small, has a charm with many, and such in the end are as reluctant to leave place as they are in the beginning eager in the pursuit of it.

"The equivocal paragraphs of the President's Inaugural are topics of some comment. He so holds in *Filibusterism*, and then lets it out, that the reading is equivocal. "Young America" says he will dash ahead,—and "Old America" says,—he will go on the old Democratic track. We shall see."

Col. Benton has written to his party in Missouri, "that he will be in the field for re-election to the Senate of the United States at the next regular session."

STUPENDOUS GERRYMANDER.—The Petersburg Intelligencer says that in arranging the Congressional Districts of Virginia, the Legislature has made eleven certain Locofoco Districts, with an even chance for the other two! The Whigs, with about 60,000 votes out of about 130,000, have not one District allowed them! This is Democracy, with a vengeance.

M. D's.—At the late Commencement of the University of the city of New York, 101 gentlemen received the Degree of M. D., among them the following gentlemen from North Carolina: John Eborn, G. W. Hodges, Bernard Laspeyre, B. W. Mabrey, John W. Page, M. T. Savage.

ONE HUNDRED MILES PER HOUR!—A "Maine Yankee" writes to the National Intelligencer that improvements in rail roads and locomotives have been devised, which will, with safety, allow an increase of speed to 100 miles per hour. He says that the difference in cost will be no objection, as the capacity of roads for speed and transportation will be so largely increased.

SELLING GOODS BY THE SAMPLE.—The Legislature of Maine has passed a law imposing a fine of $50 to $100 for travelling about the State and selling goods by sample. The goods in possession to be also forfeited. This is a good law, and we hope our Legislature will adopt it. We tax pedlers, but these "bag-men" are permitted to sell far more in their way without any tax to the State.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.—A resolution is before the Maine Legislature endorsing the fitness of a Mr. Chase for the appointment of Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and recommending that he should be appointed, as a change of climate would possibly *benefit his health!*

## SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

On Tuesday, the list of Committees for the Special Session as agreed upon by both parties was presented and concurred in. Mr. Mason is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign relations; Mr. Hunter, on Finance; Mr. Butler, on the Judiciary. Mr. Badger, is appointed upon the Finance, District of Columbia, and Public Buildings, Committees.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution in reference to Central American affairs, and Mr. Clayton spoke at length in defence of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, attacked at the late session by Cass, Soule, &c.

On Wednesday, after the "personal explanation" of Mr. Badger (inserted in another column,) Mr. Clayton concluded his speech, in the course of which he denied that the Monroe doctrine had ever been sustained by any Democratic Administration, but, on the other hand, had been repudiated by every Democratic Senator, as would be seen by the debates on the Panama mission.

Mr. Douglas took the floor to reply to-morrow.

On Thursday, after some morning business, Mr. Douglas replied to Mr. Clayton at great length and with much earnestness, says the Intelligencer, more than once drawing down from the crowded galleries unmistakeable symptoms of applause.

Several nominations were received from the President in Executive session, and referred; after which the Senate adjourned till Monday.

By publishing a communication from General Waddill, mail contractor at Wadesborough, we suppose we have affronted both the General and the Editors of the Argus. We struck out portions which we supposed might be offensive to the Editors, whereat probably the General was no more pleased than were the Editors because we thought it right to publish his defence against their remarks, which defence, we suppose, would not have been admitted into their columns. So hard is it to please every body,—or any body.

CHANGES IN OFFICE.—A number of Whig office holders have resigned, such as the Postmaster and Collector of New York, Collector of Boston, Assistant Sec'y of the Treasury, &c. To the latter office, Peter G. Washington has been appointed, at which "the Democracy of the District are much incensed as they had excluded him from their club rooms."

If Gen. Pierce had been defeated, we express the opinion in which we believe most of our readers will concur, that this Union would not have lasted during the four years of the next administration.—*North Carolinian.*

Very likely. Appetite for office induced the democracy to attempt the formation of a Southern Confederacy during the late Whig Administration; and another four years deprivation of the spoils would have been intolerable.

CURIOUS.—The Washington Union prates continually about the abolition tendencies of Mr. Fillmore's administration and the "better day a-coming" under that of General Pierce, who is devoted, according to the Union, to the rights of the South. Now, the Charleston Mercury, another leading Locofoco paper, in commenting upon Pierce's Inaugural remarks upon the slavery question, says that "he takes precisely the position which has been consistently maintained by Mr. Fillmore": "Strange such a difference there should be."

The Mercury, by the way, speaks very favorably of President Pierce, but ridicules with much point the extravagant eulogies of the Union.

EXPENSIVE LUXURY.—A quantity of old Madeira wine was sold at auction in New York a few days since at $31 75 per gallon—said to be about 50 cents per wine glass.

MONIES LOST BY MAIL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rev. Mark Bennett, Tarborough, N. C. | | $25,00 |
| Rev. J. D. Elwell, Columbia, | " | 14,00 |
| Mrs. A. W. Dozier, Johnsonville, | S. C. | 2,00 |
| A. W. Carlton, Stricklands Depot, | N. C. | 2,00 |
| P. M. Prospect Hall, | " | 2,00 |
| J. Joiner, Mosely Hall, | " | 7,00 |
| A. J. Barnhill, Beatties Bridge, | " | 7,50 |
| J. O. Anders, Beattie's Bridge, | " | 5,00 |
| Jno. Bender, Pollocksville, | " | 4,00 |
| W. D. Horne, Jeffersonville, | Ga. | 2,00 |

The above mentioned sums have all been lost since the middle, or about the last of January, 1853.—*Biblical Recorder.*

*The Old North State.*—We notice by recent Texas papers, that Col. Thos. W. Blake, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C. is favorably mentioned in many portions of the Western Counties of Texas, as a suitable candidate to represent the second District in Congress. He is a lawyer, and said to be a gentleman of fine talents, and withal modest and unpresuming. He removed from Fayetteville several years ago, leaving connections, in that place. We shall be pleased to record his future successes.—*Wilmington Herald.*

President Pierce has given a complimentary State Dinner to Ex-President Fillmore, and his Cabinet. It was given in the long dining room of the White House, and the table was full.—Among the guests were the two Cabinets, and George Law, Esq., of New York.

## MARRIED,

In Raleigh, *on* the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, SION H. ROGERS, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, to Miss JANE F. HAYWOOD, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood.

In this County, *on the* 17th ult., by James S. Harrington, Esq., Mr. ALLAN McLEAN to Miss ELIZABETH J. STEPHENS, daughter of Jones Stephens—all of this county.

In Robeson *county, on the* 3d *instant*, by H. F. Pitman, Esq., Mr. EDWARD S. LEWIS to Miss RUTHY, daughter of Robert A. Rozier, Esq.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. ANDREW J. ASHLEY, of Robeson county, to Miss CATHARINE J., daughter of L. B. Lennon, dec'd, of Columbus county.

Near Owensville, Sampson county, *on the* 3d inst., by F. Cooper, Esq., Mr. BENSON PARKER, of Cumberland, to Miss JANNETTA, daughter of Elijah Fisher.

Near Stewartsville, Richmond county, by A. C. McKinnon, Esq., Mr. J. T. W. McKENZIE, and Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Robert Hasty, Esq.

## DIED,

At Philadelphia, *on* the 6th inst., JAMES PATTON, Jr., Commission Merchant, formerly of North Carolina.

In Richmond county, on the 19*th ult.*, JOHN WATSON, Sen'r, aged about 80 years.

In Chatham county, on the 23*d ult.*, MARGARET G. MARSH, daughter of Emeline and John R. Marsh, aged 13 years and 4 months.

## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 11.—Schrs. L. P. Smith, and Lamartine from N York, Express and Topaz from Hyde county. 12—Gov Dudley from Charleston.

## FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 14.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BACON— | 10 | a 11 | MOLASSES— | | |
| BEESWAX— | 24 | a 25 | Cuba, | 24 | a 27 |
| CANDLES—F. F. | 14 | a | New Orleans, | 40 | a |
| Adamantine | 30 | a 35 | NAILS— | 6½ | a 7 |
| Sperm | 50 | a | OILS—Linseed, | 80 | a |
| COFFEE—Rio, | 11 | a 11½ | Tanners', | 60 | a 70 |
| Laguira, | 11½ | a | SALT— | | |
| St. Domingo, | 9 | a 10 | Liv'p. (sack,) | 1 75 | a |
| COTTON— | | | Alum, (bbl.) | 40 | a |
| Strictly prime, | 8¼ | a 8¾ | SEED— | | |
| Prime, | 8 | a 8¼ | Flaxseed, | 1 10 | a 1 15 |
| Fair, | 8 | a 8¼ | Clover, per lb. | 12½ | a 15 |
| COTTON BAGGING— | | | SHOT— | | |
| Gunny, | 14 | a 16 | Com., pr. bag, | 2 00 | a |
| Dundee, | 13 | a 15 | Buck, | 2 25 | a |
| Burlaps, | 10 | a 12 | SPIRITS— | | |
| COTTON YARNS— | | | Peach Brandy, | | a |
| No. 5 to 10, | 16 | a | Apple " | 55 | a 60 |
| DOMESTIC GOODS— | | | N. C. Whiskey, | 28 | a 30 |
| Brs. Sheetings, | 7 | a 7½ | Northern " | 30 | a |
| Osnaburgs, | 9½ | a 10 | N. E. Rum, | 40 | a |
| FEATHERS— | 35 | a 37 | Jamaica Rum, | $2 | a 2 50 |
| FLOUR— | | | Fr. Brandy, | $2 | a 3 00 |
| Superfine, | 4 50 | a 4 60 | American Gin, | 30 | a 40 |
| Fine, | 4 25 | a 4 35 | Holland Gin, | 1 50 | a 2 00 |
| Scratched, | 4 00 | a | SUGAR— | | |
| GRAIN— | | | Loaf, | 10 | a 11 |
| Corn, | 60 | a 65 | Crushed, | 9¾ | a 10¼ |
| Wheat, | 75 | a 80 | St. Croix, | 9 | a |
| Oats, | 40 | a 45 | Porto Rico, | 7 | a 9 |
| Peas, | 65 | a 70 | New Orleans, | 6 | a 8 |
| Rye, | 65 | a 70 | TALLOW— | 7 | a 8 |
| HIDES—Dry, | 7 | a 8 | TOBACCO— | | |
| Green, | 3 | a | Leaf, | 2 | a 3¼ |
| IRON— | | | Manufactured, | 8 | a 15 |
| Swedes, co. bar, | 5 | a | WHITE LEAD— | $2¼ | a 3 00 |
| Ditto, wide, | 6 | a | WINDOW GLASS— | | |
| English, | 4 | a | 8 x 10, | 2 1 | a 2¼ |
| LARD— | 11 | a 13 | 10 x 12, | 2¾ | a |
| LEAD— | 8¼ | a 9 | WOOL— | 22 | a 23 |

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—Receipts light, but no change in price.

Cotton.—Prices fully sustained, particularly in the better grades, owing to the fact that nearly all of our Factories have small stocks on hand.

Corn.—Receipts fair, but no change worthy of notice.

Flour.—Prices somewhat variable.

Feathers sell quick at present figures.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine market firm, sales of three days 2000 bbls. at $2 75 for soft, $2 for hard; Spirits, no inquiry for it; Rosin No. 1 at 2 25 to 2 50; Tar 2 05. N. C. Bacon, 11 cts. hog round; hams 13. Lard 11, inactive. Fay. Flour 5 10 to 5 15. Corn, two cargoes—no sales. Lumber, sales of several rafts at 12 50 to 13 50 for flooring boards, $7 to $8 for wide, and $6 for scantling. Timber, few rafts at $3, $5 50 and $7 25.

At Charleston, cotton has been very variable for the past week, finally closing at former prices, 7¾ to 10¼, principally 9 to 10¼. Corn 63 to 70. Flour 5 75 to 5 87. Bacon much depressed, 8 to 9¼.

Total receipts of cotton 2,532,491 bales, against 2,-007,110 last year. Increase 525,381.

At New York, cotton market steady without change. Flour 4 75 to 5 18. Corn dull, 58 to 63. Pork has fallen; mess from $22 a $23 per bbl. down to $16 a $16½ per bbl.


**1853.**

**SPRING GOODS.**

WE are now receiving our SPRING GOODS, (a larger stock than any former one,) consisting of

**DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.**

In addition to the above, we have added to our stock a large and well-selected assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING. All of which we offer to buyers at our usual low prices and accommodating terms.

HALL & SACKETT.

N. B. Strict attention paid to orders.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**

WE HAVE now in Store a LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

***SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,***

Summer Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Umbrellas, and Parasols;

which we are prepared to offer at **WHOLESALE** on the most reasonable terms, and to which we invite the early attention of Merchants making purchases in this market.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

March 14, 1853. 76-tf

**Spring, 1853.**

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of **DRY GOODS,** all of which have been purchased for CASH by the Package. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine the Stock.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

**New Spring Goods.**

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving a large Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

**DRY GOODS,**

Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Ready-made Clothing, &c.,

To which they invite the attention of the Merchants of the interior and others.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1853. 76*6t

**F. & W. P. R. Office,**
*March* 14, 1853.

BOOKS of Subscription to increase the Capital Stock of this Company, for the purpose of extending the road from Salem, by or near Bethania and Mount Airy, to the Virginia line, will *be opened*

At Salem, under the direction of J. G. Lash, Francis Fries, John Vogler, E. Belo.

At Bethania, under the direction of Adam Snow, Dr. Beverly Jones, and E. C. Lehman.

At Mt. Airy, under the direction of Robert S. Gilmer, Allen Denny, and Elisha Banner.

The Commissioners will please return the Books of Subscription to the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders on the 14th of April next.

By order of the President and Directors.

76] EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

North Carolinian and Salem Press will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this Office.

**FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.**

**Great Reduction in Price.**

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

***French Burr Millstones***

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf


## *Administrator's Notice.*

THE subscriber having, at March Term, A. D. 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, taken Letters of Administration on the estate of James Wilkinson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will please to make immediate payment.

R. M. ORRELL, Adm'r.

March 14, 1853. 76-4w


**To the Agriculturists.**

WE have just received a variety of PLOUGHS, Plough Fixtures, Corn Shellers, &c.

☞ Straw Cutters to suit.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1853. 76tf

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS FOR WHEAT, CORN, SAW MILLS, AND THRESHERS.

HALL & BOLLINGER'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

GRIST MILL Spindles Balance Irons and Drivers; Jacks and Gudgeons, Hotchkiss Water Wheels; Racks and Rollers, kept constantly on hand, and for sale. We also make Gearing and Shafting for Wheat, Corn, Saw Mills and Factories. Steam Engines of any power repaired. Grate Bars and Furnace Fronts kept on hand. We wish to make additions to our machinery and tools: to enable us to do this, those indebted by note or account will please come forward and settle.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

**SINGING LESSONS.**

A CLASS for instruction in Vocal Music will be commenced on next SATURDAY afternoon at 4 o'clock. It is intended for Gentlemen and Ladies, but particularly for young persons. The terms for eight Lessons, $1, meeting on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. at the Fayetteville Hotel Hall.

C. F. LOEHR.

March 14. 76-2t


## *To Contractors and Builders.*

SEALED Proposals for the construction of a Brick Court House, with tin roof, at Smithville, Brunswick county, North Carolina, will be received till the 29th May, 1853.

The building to be about 46 by 46; with rooms for the Register, Clerks of the Superior and County Court, and Grand Jury, in the Basement. The Court and Petit Jury room in second story.

For particulars, inquiry must be made of Samuel Langdon at Smithville, N. C.

Plans and specifications may be submitted by those who propose, but no allowance will be made for plans not adopted by the Commissioners.

Bond with approved security for the prompt and faithful execution of the work will be required.

F. J. HILL,
THOS. G. DREW,
OWEN D. HOLMES,
SAML. LANGDON,
JOHN BROWN, } Comm'rs.

March 12, 1853. 76-6w


**First Vessel for Liberia.**

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
WASHINGTON, February 25, 1853.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is making preparations to start a vessel from Norfolk, Va., the *first of May*, with emigrants for Liberia. *One hundred and seventy-eight* persons have already applied for a passage; of whom one hundred and fourteen are from Virginia, fifty-two from North Carolina, six from Kentucky, three from Massachusetts, one from Ohio, one from Pennsylvania, and one from New York. A fine large vessel will be chartered, affording the most ample accommodations for two hundred and fifty passengers. Application for a passage should be made immediately. The price of passage and six months' support in Liberia, is *sixty dollars* each one, for all who are able to pay. A free passage and six months' support will be given to all worthy persons who are unable to pay, and who can come well recommended.

A pamphlet containing all necessary "information about going to Liberia" will be forwarded to all who desire it.

W. McLAIN,
Secretary American Col. Society.

Feb. 26. 76

**JUST RECEIVED,**

A PRIME lot Mountain Butter.
New Orleans and Cuba Molasses.
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
Sugar, Rice, &c.

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

March 7, 1853. 75tf

**HOTEL FOR SALE.**

THE Hotel at present occupied by John Hartman, formerly known as the Planters' Hotel, near the foot of Hay Mount, Fayetteville, is offered for sale, and possession can be had whenever desired. The House is large and commodious, has been thoroughly repaired within the last twelve months, and is now, together with all the necessary out-buildings, in complete and handsome order. It now enjoys a large share of the local and transient custom, which, in the hands of a competent tenant, must be greatly increased by the existing Plank Roads and contemplated Rail Road, (the Depot of which will probably not be far from this House.) These considerations make it a very desirable property to any one wishing to engage in the Hotel business, or to a capitalist desirous to make an investment in property increasing in value.

The terms will be made accomodating.

N. A. STEDMAN,
W. T. HORNE.

Fayetteville, N. C. March 8, 1853. 75-tf

**REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.**

AT THE Market House, on the first MONDAY in April, (being the 4th,) that valuable Lot fronting on Gillespie street, opposite to the Mallett Farm and running through to and fronting on Dick street, opposite to F. D. Breece's premises and fronting on Division street, with the several Houses thereon.

By order of Trustee.

WILLKINGS & CO., Auct'rs.

March 8. 75-3w

**JACKS, JACKS.**

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has lately purchased three Jacks, of good size, and well recommended for sure foal getters, vigor, &c., which will stand, one at Winston, and the other two at some suitable places, which will be made out in a short time. Each Jack will be found regular at his stand during the season.

J. P. VEST.

Winston, N. C., March, 1853. 76*2tpd

***Valuable River Plantation for Sale at Public Auction.***

ON SATURDAY, the 2d day of April next, will be sold on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M., that valuable plantation on the West side of the Cape Fear River, belonging to the estate of Daniel W. Marsh, and known as formerly the property of Col. John Thames, containing 285 acres. It is situated about one mile below Gray's Creek Church, on the River Road in Cumberland county.

Terms at sale.

D. G. MacRAE, Comm'r.

March 8, 1853. 75-3t

**HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!**

**Holloway's Ointment.**

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills for the cure of Scrofula:*—Extract of a letter published in the Delhi Gazette, from Mr Pemberton, of Cape Town: "Dear Wilfred—During the voyage the steward of the vessel, observing that I suffered severely from scrofula, recommended me to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, informing me that a former passenger had been cured by these invaluable medicines, and, as you had kindly given me a good supply, I commenced using them, and in a few days I found such an improvement in my general health, that I continued them steadily as directed, and I know that you will be pleased to hear that I am now perfectly cured."

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable venders of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY 94 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. R. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

## THOS. J. JOHNSON
—HAS JUST RECEIVED—

**10** BBLS. NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
10 do. large Yellow Planting Potatoes,
1000 lbs. Northern Bacon,
2000 lbs. N. Carolina do.
1000 bushels Oats,
Ploughs and Castings,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
17 hhds. Cuba Molasses.

—ALSO—

1 light four-horse Wagon, and 1 Buggy, 1 Harness Horse, &c.

THOS. J. JOHNSON, Person st.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 28, 1853. 72tf

☞ CAMPBELLTON PROPERTY FOR SALE. T. J. J.

## AT THE RED SIGN.
## McDONALD & McMASTER,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, &c.,
*Gillespie Street, Yellow Building, between the Market House and State Bank,*
**Fayetteville, N. C.**

JUST received, 50 barrels Yellow and Mercer Planting Potatoes, at reduced prices.
Feby 28, 1853. 72tf

## POTATOES.

PRIME back country Planting Potatoes at 75 cts. per bushel. J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb. 24. 71tf

## To Bridge Builders.

THE Subscriber will contract with any competent and responsible person to erect a Bridge across the North East River, in the site of the old Ferry Bridge—the stream at this point is 250 yards wide. Bridge to rest on piles driven into the bed of the river, and be furnished with a draw. JAMES F. McREE
Feby 26, 1853. w. 3. 72-1m

## GEO. M. TRACY & Co.
**No. 84 William Street,**
(Corner of Maiden Lane, NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS OF
***Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.***

IN this Establishment, being the largest in the city, may be found a large and well selected Stock, consisting in part of rich Scarfs and Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Under Garments, Suspenders, Stocks, Linen and Natural Leg Shirts of all qualities, &c. Having been engaged in this business the last twenty years, I commit it unnecessary, as they know me and my arrangements in Europe that they are receiving by almost every steamer, the choicest goods the market affords, and purchasers may depend on satisfying themselves that every article in the Furnishing line may be found here.
Feby 28, 1853. w. 3. 72-6m

## Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately greatly increased their Stock, and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may call on us.

☞ Stables on the West end of Montford street, where one or two Prs. can always be had at night, or at the Store next to the East of Mr. Lester's.

J. W. POWERS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71Y

## FOR SALE,

BBLS. new city mess Pork.
2000 lbs. Bacon.
500 bush'ls seed Oats.
25 barrels Planting Potatoes.
C. E. LEETE, Person Street.
Feb'y 24, 1853. 71tf

## $75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 12th inst., three negro fellows, Elijah, Lizamond and Lafayette. Said negroes between the ages of thirty and forty, of a dark yellow complexion, stout built, and about five feet ten inches high. The above negroes were hired from R. D. Alston, of Chatham county, and I expect they are now harboring about his plantation, where they have wives.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of said negroes to me, or twenty five dollars for the delivery of either one of them.

D. W. ROGERS.
Lumberton, N. C., Feby 18, 1853. 72tf

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

**300** CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
July 22, 1852. 10tf

## FOR SALE,

NINETY years lease of timber on 500 acres, lying on Cape Fear River, near Lower Little River. The greater portion of this timber is very fine, and as yet untouched by anyone, and within a mile of navigable water. The right to the land may be had, if desired, on reasonable terms.

J. C. HOOPER.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1853. 64-3m

## *Fresh Burning Fluid and Camphine,*

Just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH, Green St.
Jan'y 31, 1853. 64tf

## POTASH,

| | |
|---|---|
| Yeast Powders, | Hops, |
| Soda, | Cream Tartar, |
| Spices, | Extracts, for flavoring, |
| Indigo, | Madder, |
| Spanish Brown, | Bath Brick, |
| Soaps, &c. | For sale by |

J. N. SMITH, Green St.
Jan'y 31, 1853. 64tf

## CHEMICALS, &c.

Citrate Iron, (English.)
Lactate " 
Phosphate " 
Syrup Iodide Iron.
Iron by Hydrogen.
Iodine.
Iod. Potass.
" Lead.
Piperine.
Salicine.
Kreosote.
Quinine.
Cit. Iron and Quinine. For sale by
J. N. SMITH, Green St.
Jan'y 31, 1853. 64tf

## NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has taken the Stand formerly occupied by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Southwest corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where he has opened his NEW STOCK OF

***Fall and Winter Goods.***

His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, as he is determined to sell very low.

S. S. AREY.
Oct. 9, 1852. 54-6m

## *Turpentine Axes and Hackers,*

RECEIVED this day and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 14, 1853. 68

## CHOICE TEAS.

RECEIVED to-day, Extra-fine Imperial Tea,
" Hyson "
" Oolong "
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 14, 1853. 68-tf

## WANTED,

**20,000** BBLS. Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine-barrel Coopers. D. W. ROGERS.
Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

## 250 bushels SEED OATS.

C. E. LEETE.
Feb'y 10, 1853. 67tf

## COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Geo. W. Williams & Co., for the prosecution of a general business. Location the same as occupied by J. D. Williams for the last five years.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
February 14, 1853. 68tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to M. N. LEARY, previous to the formation of the copartnership of M. N. Leary & Son, are requested to call and make immediate settlement.

M. N. LEARY.
Jan'y 3, 1853. 56-3m

## JUST RECEIVED,

**1000** SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
1000 bushels Alum " ditto, in bags,
50 kegs Sweet Mackerel,
25 bbls. City Mess Pork,
20 " large size No. 3 Mackerel,
10 half bbls. No. 2 " do.
20 bbls. fresh caught Mullets,
50 boxes Dried Herrings,
100 bbls. Planting & eating Potatoes,
10 bbls. sperm Candles.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1852. 47tf

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

I AM now receiving my usual assortment of FALL GOODS, all of which has been purchased for Cash, by the package, which will enable me to sell at uncommonly low prices.

In addition to my usual stock, I have purchased a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, which can be sold at very low prices.

Country merchants and others are invited to call on the above stock, as it is one of the largest ever offered in this State.

JAMES KYLE.
Sept. 30, 1852. 51tf

I INTEND erecting a STILL on the Western Plank Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, where N. King & Co. formerly had one, and would be pleased to see the old stocking Turpentine; but prefer making engagements, as the late improvement made by me in distilling will enable me to give good prices for the raw material.

N. KING.
Dec. 17, 1852. 57tf

## WANT OF MONEY.

ALL persons whatever indebted to me, by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts by the 1st day of Jan'y, 1853. My business requires me to have the cash, and I can indulge none after the time given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Nov. 15, 1852 47tf

*For Sale.*—50 tons Peruvian Guano. Those who have engaged Guano from us will please call for it.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 67tf

## RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.

WE still receive RAGS for J. D. Jordan & Co., Raleigh, and want about 200 pounds at the highest market price, for cash.

Cotton Yarn and Wrapping Paper, a large lot on hand at manufacturers prices.

BRANSON & JOHNSON,
Successors to H. Branson & Son.
Jan'y 17, 1853. 66tf

## BRICK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale 150,000 first rate BRICK, which he will warrant to be of the lowest market price. Any person wishing a supply can call at my residence.

H. McPHERSON.
Jan'y 5, 1853. 75-6m

## LAWRENCE & TROY

Have in store their Fall Stock of
**Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors.**
—ALSO—
A small lot of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery.
We have on hand the following
GROCERIES:
Rio, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee; Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar, Loaf, Crushed and Coffee do.; Molasses, the best Porto Rico and Cuba Syrup; Rice, Pearl and Corn Starch; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Teas, Soda, Saleratus, Soap, Mould Candles, Lard and Harness Leather.
PROVISIONS:
Mess Beef, and smoked Shoulders, Hams, Beef Tongues, and Tongues and Sounds; Nos. 1 Mackerel in kits, No. 1 shad in kits, Salmon and Pickled Herring, in kits; Lard, in bbls., kegs and kits; Cheese and Butter, Cheese, Pickles, Preserves, &c.
LIQUORS:
Fine French Brandy, Common Do., Scotch and Old Rye Whiskey, Rectified Gin, clear white do.; Country do., New England Rum, Holland Gin, Port and Teneriffe Wine, Common Malaga do.
We have a large list of Liquors which we offer Low by the barrel.
We keep on hand, always, Bacon, Flour, Corn, &c.
We offer any of the above named Goods as low as can be afforded in the market, for Cash, or Produce for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.
LAWRENCE & TROY.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

## NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large and general assortment of
*Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,*
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Among which are:
Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

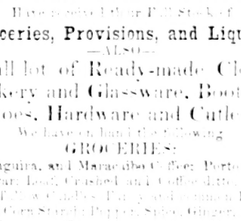
McLEAN & JONES.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 45tf

## LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary* or *Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.
March 30, 1852. 78tf

## MARBLE FACTORY,



## By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
**Fayetteville, N. C.**
Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1Y

## JUST RECEIVED.

GLUE for Distillers.
Horse and Mule Collars.
A fine lot of Saddlery.
Ready-made Clothing.
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
Also, a lot of North Carolina BACON.
C. E. LEETE, Person street.
Nov. 18, 1852. 41tf

## LEATHER BANDS,

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance. For sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852. 31tf

## CAUTION.

LOST or mislaid, a note made by Daniel Clark, of Fayetteville, for some amount between Thirty and Forty Dollars, dated about the 1st of Nov. last, the exact amount not recollected. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as Mr. Clark has paid me.

WM. LEWIS.
March 4, 1853. 74-3tpd

## SNUFF AND TOBACCO.
***Peter Lorillard,***
MANUFACTURER,
No. 42 Chatham st., New York,

OFFERS for sale the following articles, warranted of superior quality:—Maccaboy, Scotch, Course French Rappee and other SNUFFS. Also, Fine-cut TOBACCO, in tin-foil and papers.

A more particular description of the various articles can be known by sending for a full price current as above.
Jan'y 15, 1853. 61-3m

## STARR, SON & CO.,
(LATE MALTBY & STARR,)
**147 Water Street, New York,**

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS, of their own manufacture, which they offer to cash and time buyers on the most liberal terms, at a slight advance from cost. Their long experience in this branch of business enables them to offer inducements to buyers seldom met with, as an examination of their stock is particularly invited. Orders respectfully solicited, and special attention paid to packing goods for distant trade.

STARR, SON & CO.,
147 Water Street, New York.
December 11, 1852. 51-6m

## HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS.

**ANSON TAYLOR,**
**No. 160, Broadway, New York,**
Manufacturer and Commission Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Hatters' Stock, Trimmings, &c.

A. TAYLOR, having experience in those particular branches of business, intends by his facilities in the manufacturing, enables him to offer inducements to purchasers that cannot be had of those who purchase their goods at second hand hands. His present stock is extensive and well assorted for the country trade, and he will endeavor, as heretofore, to merit a continuance of public favors.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.
January 1, 1853. 56-3m

## THE LARGEST
## SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
***Thomas G. Stearns,***
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
SILKS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS,
**162 Broadway, N. Y.,**

HAS now in Store and is daily receiving and offering at the lowest Prices, a complete assortment of GOODS IN HIS LINE, comprising all the various styles and designs existing, of

Black and Fancy Silks; Marcelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings; Bonnet Ribbons; Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Dress Trimmings of all kinds; Embroideries; French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats; Gloves of all kinds; Silk Lace Mitts; Barèges, Laces; White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs.

The undersigned would invite the attention of the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

THOMAS G. STEARNS,
162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
July 15, 1852. 61-8m

## FIRST & WINEBRENER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
**Foreign and Domestic**
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,
No. 64 North Third Street,
Between Arch and Race, West side,
**PHILADELPHIA.**

THE subscriber, being interested in the above house, would respectfully invite his friends to give him a call.

WM. M. CARTER.
July 18, 1853. 62-2m

***Taylor's Temperance Hotel.***

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community, and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above named House on strictly Temperance principles. Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being **No. 28 Cortlandt St., near Broadway,** at the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city. ELIJAH TAYLOR
New York, 1853. 61-3m

## MUSIC.

L. F. WHITAKER, formerly Professor of Music in Carolina College, would respectfully announce that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of teaching Music. He would be very happy to receive the names of those who wish their daughters instructed in this delightful branch of female literature. He may be found at Mrs. Bayne's residence. Vocal Music taught in connection with instructions on the Piano. *gratis.*

Terms $15 per Quarter.

Pianos tuned and repaired on very accommodating terms. Dec. 7, 1852.—50tf

## WANTED.

TWO SPIRIT-BARREL COOPERS. Apply to N. KING, Kingsbury, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1852. 53tf

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'
***HARDWARE, &c.***
## THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
**No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore,**

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Heads and Reins, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Hames, Bitts, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpetting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.
Address
THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
49Y] BALTIMORE.

## 50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him. DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

## FOR SALE.

A FINE TOP BUGGY, nearly new. Apply to E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Feb'y 21, 1853. 70tf

## FOR NEW YORK.
## UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE first class side-wheel Steamship ROANOKE, 1200 tons burthen, Edward Cavindy, commander, leaves Richmond and Petersburg every Tuesday afternoon, and Norfolk every Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, with the United States Mail, arriving in New York next day.

Passage and fare, state room included, from Richmond or Petersburg, $10 00.

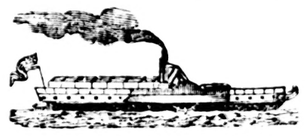
Passage and fare, state room included, from Norfolk, $9 00.

Steerage passage half price.

The Roanoke has now been running about eighteen months, during which time she has never missed a trip, and has always kept up to her time.

Travellers will find this route the cheapest and most comfortable. For passage apply to
LUDLAM & WATSON, Richmond.
SAML. G. BAPTIST, Petersburg.
J. M. SMITH & BRO., Norfolk.
February 14, 1853. 68-3m

The Steamship JAMESTOWN, of 1400 tons burthen, now building in New York, and to be commanded by Capt. Lewis Parrish, will be added to the line in the Spring, giving travellers and shippers a communication twice a week between the above places by first class side-wheel Steamships.



## FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

## UNPARALLELED DISPATCH.
## *D.H.L. LIVE!*

THE undersigned informs the public that he is now running a daily line of light draft Steamers on the Cape Fear River, consisting of the following boats:

New Steamer Zephyr,
" " Major Wm. Barnett, 15 inches draft.
" " Fanny Lutterloh, 14 " "
" " Rowan.

One of these boats will leave Fayetteville every morning, Sundays excepted at 7 o'clock; and Wilmington every day, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock, landing goods and passengers in Fayetteville in fifteen hours thereafter.

Goods intended for these boats should be sent to the care of J. & D. McRae & Co., or E. J. Lutterloh, at Wilmington, who will forward at the usual rate of commissions. The Steamers Zephyr and Major Wm. Barnett are elegantly furnished for the accommodation of passengers. Passage to or from Wilmington, $3.

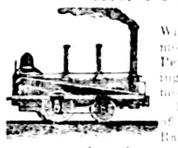
E. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feby 7, 1853. 67tf

## E. J. LUTTERLOH,
FORWARDING AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND AGENT FOR
Steamer Major Wm. Barnett.
" Fanny Lutterloh.
" Rowan.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feby 7, 1853. 67-3m

*The Brothers' Steamboat Company,*
**OR BANKS'S LINE.**

I SHALL prepare with Steamers *Brothers* and *Traveller* for the conveyance of Tow Boats, to carry with despatch all Freights shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River. JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
Sept. 28, 1852. 28-6m

## REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. 52 tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

## FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 48tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

*Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.*

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

## *Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.*

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849 56 tf

## BANCROFT'S HISTORY.

FIFTH volume of Bancroft's U. S. History, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1000 acres of fine Turpentine and Timber LAND, in Robeson county, about four miles North East of Lumberton. Nearly the whole tract is heavily timbered, and there are several beautiful situations for a residence. But a small portion has been cleared. It lies as high and healthy as any land in this region of country.

Also, six unimproved Lots in the town of Lumberton.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Robert E. Troy, in Lumberton, or to the subscriber in person, 12 miles from the village, on the Harllees-ville Road.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
Sept. 13, 1852. 26tf

## LOOK AT THIS.

A SMALL TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE, containing 750 acres, more or less, lying 12 miles below Lumberton, three miles from Lumber River,—a very healthy place, good buildings, and every thing necessary for Plantation business. It is well timbered for Turpentine, brings fine Corn and Peas, and any thing generally planted. Apply to W. P. Barnes, at Lumberton, for information.

HARDY BARNES.
Robeson county, Nov. 7, 1852. 42tf

A. H. WHITFIELD
CARRIAGE MAKER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

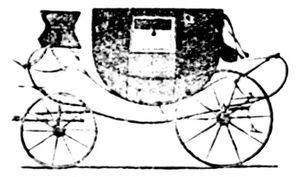
He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability, and should any of it fall in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf



**Only Burnt out in Part.**
## A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 12 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;
All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Jan'y 26, 1852. 58

## CALL AND SETTLE.

AS our copartnership will end by its own limitation on the 1st of May, we would respectfully say to all indebted to us either by note or account to call and settle the same.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 21, 1853. 70-12wM

## LARD AND BACON,

At J. & T. WADDILL'S.
Feb'y 17, 1853. 70tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

## AFFLICTED, READ!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE, established 15 years ago, by Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union Streets, Philadelphia.

READ—YOUTH AND MANHOOD.—A vigorous life or a premature death. Kinkelin on Self-Preservation. Only 25 cents.—This book, profusely published, is filled with useful information, on the infirmities and diseases of the human organs. It addresses itself alike to youth, manhood and old age, and should be read by all.

The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annually, thousands of lives. Parents, by reading it, will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

A remittance of 25 cents inclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia, will ensure a book, under envelope, per return mail. Persons at a distance may address Dr. K. by letter, (post paid) and be cured at home.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage.

Booksellers, News Agents, Pedlers, Canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.
July, 1852 9.

## LIVER COMPLAINT.

*Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,*

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever, Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN be effectually cured by DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.
From the Boston Bee.

The editor said, Dec. 22d—

"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use.

Look well to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the
GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth, Phila., and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Also, for sale by SAML. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.—Wholesale Agents for North and South Carolina, HAVILAND HARRAL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

## *To Country Merchants!!*

THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 groce | P. and M. | Yeast Powders. |
| 2 | " | Seidlitz Powders. |
| 2 | " | Bal. C. Capsules. |
| 3 | " | Castor Oil,—assorted sizes. |
| 5 | " | Ess. Peppermint. |
| 5 | " | " Cinnamon. |
| 5 | " | " Lemon. |
| 5 | " | Paregoric |
| 5 | " | Laudanum. |
| 3 | " | Opodeldoc. |
| 3 | " | British Oil. |
| 3 | " | Harlem " |
| 3 | " | Turlington's Bal. |
| 1 | " | Pain Killer. |

Together with a large supply of Dyestuffs, Dye Paints, Oils, &c., &c.; all of which he offers low for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist and Chemist,
Green St.
Feb. 19, 1853. 70tf

*The largest Stock of Goods ever offered by us!*

We are now receiving much the LARGEST STOCK of

## DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

Ever offered by us in this place, to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants, as we are determined not to be undersold.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
August 25, 1852. 2-tf

## UNION LIVERY STABLES,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETORS are prepared to furnish the Public with
***Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, FOR HIRE.***

They are also prepared to carry Passengers to any of the neighboring Towns, on reasonable terms.

Their Stock may be found at the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Philips & Wilson, a few doors West of the Telegraph Office.

They always have in attendance good Drivers or Reinsmen.

☞ A FOUR-HORSE CARRIAGE will be in attendance, at short notice, to convey Passengers to or from the Steam Boats.

They will take Horses on Livery at reasonable rates. They hope, by strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a share of public patronage. J. B. ASKEW, Agent.
December 14, 1852. 52tf

## FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.
***Francis Shenton,***
SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, more durable than the old way of shooting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered, will compare favorably with any other kind of Sheet Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner and reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

A large quantity of Corn, Oats, Rye, Peas, and Flour, for sale by
STEDMAN & HORNE.
Feb'y 16. 69tf

## PIANO FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO, of good tone. Apply at this Office. Feb'y 17.

## FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW Barrels superior Family Flour. Also, 40 Barrels Yellow Planting Potatoes. For sale by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Feb'y 17. 69tf

## C. W. ANDREWS.
**Dealer in Stoves.**

AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN
*Tin Ware, Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Works.*

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Heads, &c.

ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of **COOKING STOVES,** of the most approved patterns, some of them very large, for hotel and plantation use.

Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.
C. W. ANDREWS.
South East corner Market Square.
May 15, 1852. 91-tf

## BACON! BACON!

**15** HHDS. Sides and Shoulders, for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH
Dec. 23, 1852. 54-tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their FALL STOCK of

## GOODS,

Consisting of a full assortment of
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, a large supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery and Glassware, Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope, Nails, Iron, &c. &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock; it is LARGE and will be sold on accommodating terms. J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN
August 30, 1852. 21tf

## ANDREWS & JESUP.
**No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND
**"Manufacturer's Articles"**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.
Dec. 16, 1852. 52-1y